INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL. XVI NO 224 BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 7 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE MOST GORGEOUS SPECTACLE OF THE SEASON!

TO-MORROW **"PARISIAN PEACHES"** From SATURDAY 8th September

A Charming Galaxy of the Dancing Beauties of the Biggest Theatres of Paris with Gigantic Stagework

ALL IN NATURAL COLOURS—AN ENTIRELY ALL COLOURED FILM WITH AMAZING, GORGEOUS, LOVELY VARIETY DANCES!

REALLY A PARADISE ON EARTH——As a great rush is naturally expected, you are requested to come early to avoid disappointment

SHOWS To-morrow & on Sunday at: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
8 Sep.	Mantua ..	All	10,946
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..	vessels	16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,572
20 „	Rawalpindi ..	will	16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..	now	20,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	sail	16,601
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,953
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	direct	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera* ..		16,088
12 „	Rajputana ..	from	16,568
19 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 „	Ranpura ..	Bombay	16,601
16 „	Morea* ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..	without	20,847
9 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 „	Rajputana ..	transhipment	16,568
30 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
18 „	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 „	Narkunda x..	Aden.	16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SHIPPING

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
1st Mar.	Dumana ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala ..	8441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about		
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
24th „	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
7th „	Macedonia .	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Narkunda —	Colombo and Australia.
20th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
1929.		
3rd Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
7th Sept.	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
*8th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
*10th „	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
12th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
12th „	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
19th „	Ellora ..	Mombasa via Marmugoa

*Weather permitting.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week after 8th September. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arrangegd with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6½ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager.

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonoseki
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtau
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

Imperial Bank of India

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES

Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,56,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53 000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed „ 50,00,000.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1926.	1927.
Premium Income ..	Rs. 19,79,361	Rs. 22,80,000
New Business	„ 82,74,000	„ 93,65,000
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 94,49,100	„ 1,07,00,000

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Financial Security absolute.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Wide choice of Policies.
- Low rates of premium.
- High rates of Bonus.
- Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local. Rs. a.	Mofussil. Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.
SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

VACANCIES—EXIST for qualified Shorthand Typists. We can train and assist you to secure suitable posts when qualified. Special classes will be held for male students. Terms moderate. Apply MISSA, HYAM, Principal, The Commercial Typewriting and Business Training College, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

A R1110

WANTED—A fully qualified MATRON, THEATRE SISTER, and experienced NURSES. See personaly HONORARY SECRETARY, Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital New Charni Road between 5-7 p. m.

A R1148

WANTED—An experienced ACCOUNTANT, knowing Urdu as well. Pay according to qualifications. Muslim will be prefered. Apply with full testimonials to Box No. 2488, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

A R1159

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL and EXPERIENCED AGENTS for canvassing wholesale orders for up-to-date and most reliable handloom weaving factories in Malabar. Attractive Terms. Apply to:—(1) THE DESHY INDUSTRIALS, Calicut, (2) K. P. NEELAMBI & SONS, Calicut.

A R1158.

WANTED—Smart and Active AGENTS, throughout Bengal & Overseas to push the sale of our British, American, German and Swadeshi Novelties and Fancy articles,—Good salary and commission given. Apply to enclosing One-anna stamps for particulars—HAINES & D. REIGO, 13, Dedar Baksh Lane Calcutta.

B30817

LOANS.

5000 Cash without interest for ten years. Distribution date 31st October 1928. Initial investment Rupees six. Enlistment closes 30th September. For Rules, result 31st July send two annas stamps.
Banking Industrial Syndicate Ltd.
Bombay No. 2.
R1140.

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

FINEST KULU APPLES AND PEARS 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5/6 postage free. Supply limited. Apply to:—SUPERINTENDENT, KULU FRUIT GARDENS. Bajaura (Kulu) Punjab. Tel. "Garh" Bajaura.

F R1096

BOOKS.

SAMPLE COPY FREE!—Specimen copy of "Sex and Health"—a monthly Magazine, the first of its kind in India, will be sent post free on request. Manager "SEX AND HEALTH", Amritsar.

L 30956

PROFESSION

RUSSEL A. GREGORY (of London University.) 94, La Touche Road, Lucknow. Handwriting Expert Latest Methods. Indian scripts, a speciality.

P R1060

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

SURE CURE for WHITE LEPROSY.—How far do I praise the drugs awarded by a saint Innumerable cases thoroughly cured. Price Rs. 3/- KALYAN KUTI, DARBHANGA.

P P R1116

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

LOWEST QUOTATIONS for Copper, Iron, wires Galvanised and other Hard Wares required. Correspond with The SHARMAN TRADING COMPANY, DELHI.

T R1138

MATORI Contraceptive tablets resist heat. GELOTUBE effectively prevents venereal diseases. Sole Agents, RIGHT AGENCY, GIRGAUM, Bombay.

T R1081

WANTED—WINDOW BROKEN GLASS in full wagon loads, for further particulars write to the U. P. GLASS WORKS, LTD., Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad.

N 31035

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per day.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family Suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL".

SPORT.

ROYAL ROAD TO RACING!!!—Sports out winners such as Garibaldi, Goolab, Royal, Robert, Saifulzamman. System Sure, Simple & Scientific. Big profits. Price Rs. Three only. Prof. BHANU, Ramaladnya", Poona city.

S R1151

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.

P. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column.
Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion ..... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ..... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

TENDERS FOR PLATFORM SHEDS AND ROAD OVER-BRIDGE AT IGATPURI.

WITH reference to the advertisement which appeared in the Bombay and Calcutta Newspapers of 6th, 8th and 9th August, 1928, inviting tenders for the above, it is hereby notified that the date of receiving the tenders is POSTPONED from 3 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 18th September, 1928, to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 19th September, 1928.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Rly.
Bombay, 5th September, 1928.
31059

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMPRESSED AIR PLANT REQUIRED FOR THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP, KALYAN.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the above material.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF COMPRESSED AIR PLANT FOR THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE REPAIR SHOP, KALYAN". Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
4th September, 1928.
31060

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCALES, WEIGH, BEAM, ETC.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF SCALES, WEIGH, BEAM." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th October, 1928.

4. The result of the Tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
4th September, 1928.
30933

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HERBERT V. LEE and MOOLJI HARIDAS, Joint Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, have settled the List of Contributories of the abovenamed Company and also a List of the persons who have been excluded from the said List of Contributories by reason of the shares held by them having been forfeited. Any application to vary the said List of Contributories must be made in the proper manner on or before the 24th September, 1928, after which date the Liquidators will proceed to declare a dividend and any person, who thereafter may make any claim or application to vary the said List, will not be entitled to upset the dividend which may have been declared by the Liquidators.

The List of Contributories settled as aforesaid, as also the said List of persons, who have been excluded from the List of Contributories may be inspected at the Office of the undersigned at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay; on any day except Sundays and Holidays between the hours of 1 and 3 p.m.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1928.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA AND DIVAN,
Attorneys for the abovenamed Liquidators.
31062

FOR SALE.

THE KISTNA SUGAR WORKS, LIMITED, MASULIPATAM.

COMPLETE SUGAR MANUFACTURING PLANT manufactures sugar from palmyra and other Jaggeries. Manufacturing capacity is 30 bags of 168 lbs. each per day. The factory is in working order. The machinery is almost new and is in good condition. The whole factory as it is, or the buildings and the machinery separately will be sold by the undersigned. If further particulars are required write to him.

R. RAMACHANDRAYYA,
Liquidator.
R1149

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FOURTH SESSIONS of 1928 of Over and Terminery and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1928; at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 11th day of August, 1928.

N. V. MANDLIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 13th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (KHORDADSAL) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY.
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 1st September, 1928.
31031

JAMNAGAR AND DWARKA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the Third Class Bogie Carriage that used to run between Hyderabad and Jamnagar prior to 1st March 1928, and now running between Mehsana and Jamnagar will again run between Hyderabad and Jamnagar by the trains connecting with our 2 up and 3 Down trains for the convenience of passengers.

The public are further reminded that a dining Car under the management of a high caste Brahmin runs by these trains between Dwarka and Rajkot Junction.

N. R. GREEN,
Traffic Superintendent.
Jamnagar, 31st August, 1928.
31044

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

FURNITURE SALE AT "OLIVE" LODGE, WAUDBY ROAD, FORT, BEHIND THE CAPITOL CINEMA AND NEXT TO THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

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*Ceylon Maru ..	4905	15 Sept.	28 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	....	@3 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 „
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@17 Oct.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	18 Oct.	29 „
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 „
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* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

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Hakone Maru ..	10500	20 Sept.	7 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	4 Oct.	21 „
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	18 „	4 Nov.

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Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	23 Oct.

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will be shown
This SUNDAY, 9th September,
At 10 a.m.

POKER FACES

Starring
LAURA LA PLANTE.

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Starring
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When he stepped into his white pants he stepped into a lot of trouble.
Enough to make a Horse laugh!
Life was just one chuckker after another for this Don Juan in white flanels, until he met a girl he couldn't chuck!
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Booking at the Theatre.

COMMERIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 5.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. in their cable state that continued reports of deterioration promoting speculative buying.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 5.

October	18.56+.14
December	18.80+.15
January	18.72+.14
March	18.72+.14
May	18.70+.08
Middling Spot	19.25+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Sept. 5.

October	18.80+.15
January	18.34+.12
Middling Spot	18.70+.15

NEW YORK.

New York. 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing tome.)

October	19.01
January	18.80
March	18.80
New Orlean 9-30 a.m.	
October	18.33
January	18.39
March	18.41

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Sept. 5.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	60,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	52,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

	Opening	Closing
September		10.09+.08
October	9.85	9.97+.08
November		9.86+.08
December		9.86+.08
January	9.75	9.86+.08
February		9.86+.08
March	9.77	9.88+.07
April		9.88+.08
May	9.80	9.90+.07
June		9.87+.07
July		9.87+.07
August		9.84+.07
September		9.81+.07
Middling Spot		10.52—.13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Scinde, Fully Good	7.35
Scinde, Fine	7.60
Scinde, Superfine	7.85
Bengal, Good	7.10
Bengal, Fully Good	7.35
Bengal, Fine	7.60
Oomra, Good	7.55
Oomra, Fully Good	7.85
Oomra, Fine	8.15
Broach Fully Good	8.85
Broach Fine	9.10
Broach, Superfine	9.35

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

September	18.16—.24
October	18.31—.24
November	18.26—.24
December	18.20—.24
January	18.33—.23
February	18.33—.23
March	18.33—.22
April	18.43—.22
May	18.53—.21
June	18.53 .21
July	18.64—.18
August	18.64—.18
September	18.64—.18
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	19.05—.25

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 5.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. 42/6
Barletta Russo, per 63 lbs. Cargoes.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. 42/6
Wheat South Australian.—
Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. 44/6
Wheat Choice White Karachi.—
On offers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 5.

Java Sugar, White Dutch Standard No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.—

Oct/Dec., per cwt	12/9.3/4
Jan/Mar., per cwt	12/10-1/2
C. & F. Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec., per cwt	12/10-1/4
C. & F. Karachi.—	
Out/Dec., per cwt	12/11

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Sept. 5.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot 0/8-13/16 Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 5.

Cottonseed, Bombay, tons.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. 9/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment paid Sep/Oct. £16/15/0
Rapeseed, Toria, tons.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £18/12/6

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 5.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £17/10/0
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Shipment sellers Oct/Nov. £17/10/0
Linseed, La Plata C.I.F., ton.—
Shipment hull sellers Sep/Oct. £15/3/9
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Shipment sellers Sep/Oct. £17/12/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 5.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Sep/Dec. 27/7-1/2
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Delivery sellers Jan/Apl. 27/2-1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 5.

Silver—Market is quiet.

Spot	26.5/8
Forward	26-3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 5

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 5.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-7/8 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days Market Loans	3.1/2 p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9/32 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-15/32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

New York, Sept. 5.

T T Berlin on London	20.36-1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.10
T T Brussels on London	34.90
T T Madrid on London	29.24
T T Milan on London	92.68
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.24
T T London on Prague	163.68

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 5.

Chartered Bank of India A. and C.	£22-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Banq (London Register)	£138.1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9-1/4
National Bank	£54
Eastern Bank	£7-1/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£90-3/4
Conversion Loan	£77-1/8
Indian Loan 5.1/2 p.c.	£102-1/4
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£51-3/4
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£61-1/8
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£71.1/8
Consols	£56
War Loan 5 p.c.	£102-3/4
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£93-7/8

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 5.

Demand Bills 484.87

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 5

Copper, English Best Selected	£63-5/8
Copper, Braziers	£76
Yellow Metal	£85
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£21-1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	13-3/8
Tin, English Ingots	£210

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Sept. 5

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 17-1/16

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DR. GOUR'S BILL

PARSIS' OPPOSITION

MEMORIAL SUBMITTED TO PRESIDENT PATEL AND M. L. A.'S.

The following are extracts from the memorial submitted by the Parsi Federal Council to Hon. the President and members of the Legislative Assembly for excluding he Parsi community from the operation of 'Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour's Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill—

Your Memorialists on behalf of an overwhelming majority of the Parsi Community pray that the Parsi Community be entirely excluded from the said Special Marriage Amendment Bill for the reasons stated below amongst others:—

Every since the year 1868 the Parsi Community has consistently prayed to be excluded from the operation of bills having a similar object in view, and it is a matter of great regret for the Community that in spite of its persistent protests, attempts should be made again and again to affect the Parsi community by a bill, which has never been asked for by any member of the Community itself but merely by an outsider who can scarcely have any idea of the customs, rites, and ceremonies of the Community and can rarely gauge its religious feeling and sentiments.

So far as Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour is concerned, on a previous occasion on a representation addressed to him on behalf of the community he had seen his way to exclude the Parsi Community from the operation of his similar bill of 1922. It is therefore but natural to presume that Dr. Gour has this time either forgotten the above incident or that extraneous influence has been bronght to bear upon him again to harass the Parsi Community on the self same question within a period of less than five years.

HISTORY OF THE BILL.

Not going so far back as the year 1868 but confining ourselves only to the last 15 years or so, in the year 1911 the late Sir Bhuphendranath Basu had introduced a similar bill in the Legislative Council, whereupon a petition a copy of which is hereto appended and marked "B" was presented to that Council on behalf of the Parsi Community, which had its due and legitimate effect in the circles concerned.

The aims and objects of Dr. Gour's bill of 1922 also of the present bill, are precisely the same as those of the late Sir Basu's Bill, and there has been no change whatsoever in this matter in the religious beliefs, customs, rites, ceremonies, ideas, feelings or sentiments of the overwhelming majority of the community in the interval. Copies of the memorials presented at the time of Dr. Gour's bill of 1922 are hereto appended and respectively marked C and D. All these Petitions and Memorials are requested to be read as a part of this petition as they express in a lucid and effective manner the objections of the community, to a piece of legislation, highly repugnant to an overwhelming majority thereof.

DEMERITS OF THE BILL.

Turning to the objects and reasons given by Dr. Gour for the bill, though they are very brief and cursory, and the main argument advanced by Dr. in support of the bill seems to be that marriage is merely a matter of contract and has got nothing whatsoever to do with religion. It is submitted that so far as the Parsi community is concerned this fundamental assumption is not only fallacious but entirely irreligious. The Parsee Zoroastrian religion as professed by an overwhelming majority of the Community has always regarded marriage as a sacrament and not at all as a mere contract. Sir Erskin Perry so far back as 1843 judicially declared that "the institution of marriage is with them (Parsees) so mixed up with and incorporated in their religious ordinances that the Court would never think of applying to their established practices, any mere municipal regulation of English Law" (Vide Perry's Oriental Cases P. 28). In the great and most leading judgment of Lord Stowell it is clearly laid down in so many words "that the customs of the Parsees are and have been, from time immemorial opposed to the validity of marriages not solemnized according to the rites of their religion, and that no marriage between a Parsi and a person of another religion can according to the rules of their religion, rules of whose infraction no instance is known, be solemnized with the rites which in the eyes of that community and therefore in the eye of the Law, alone, have any binding force". The Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins a member of the Government of India at the time of Nr. Basu's Bill has laid down the policy throughout adopted by the Government in the following words. "It is a fixed principle of the Government of India not to interfere in any way whatsoever with the personal laws and customs of the different peoples of India unless they have very strong and conclusive evidence that the change is desired by the people who are affected" So far as the Parsi Community is concerned the Government of India may be assured that an overwhelming majority of the community would be deeply aggrieved and its religious and social feelings seriously wounded, if such a change were made.

One of the greatest Advocate Generals of Bombay Sir Thomas Stragman has opined that a Parsi lady by marrying a non-Parsee ceases to belong to the Parsi community, even though she might go on professing the Zoroastrian religion.

Another argument of Dr. Gour seems to be that any Indian can even now get married, without any religious ceremony whatsoever, by going more than three miles from the Indian Coasts. This is no argument at all, inasmuch as the fact that there exist certain faciilties for doing an act undesirable to the community, cannot constitute a valid reason for affording further facilities in that objectionable direction.

EFFECTS OF THE BILL.

It is therefore submitted that if the Bill as it stands is allowed to pass into Act, it is sure to infringe the injunctions and customs of the Zoroastrian religion with regard to marriage, thereby outraging the keen religious sentiments of a very large majority of the Parsee Community.

Besides, the provisions of Section III of Act XV of 1865 will be rendered ineffective and great confusion is sure to arise with regard to the law of intestate succession amongst the Parsis. Not only that, but disputes, dissensions and family feuds are sure to arise. Marital relations with Non-Zoroastrians are regarded as a religious offence, not only by modern Parsis, but have been so regarded from ancient times, as will be evident from certain passages from the Parsee sacred scriptures translated by great Scholars like Dr. Spiegel, Dr. Haug and Ervad Kavasji Edulji Kanga hereto appended and marked "E". Anyone who knows the great difference of views, on essential points, between the different communities of India, will fully realize the untold misery, disagreement, disruption and ill-feeling to which such intermarriages are very likely to lead.

Moreover by the Parsee Marriage Act XV of 1865 the the consent of the father or guardian to a marriage between Parsis is required unless the parties have completed the age of 21 years (Vide Sections 3 and 6). Under the bill however no such consent will be required, if the parties are of the age of 18 yeahs only. This will also be objected to by the community.

Daring Prophesy

"Men may come,
And Men may go,
But
I am sure, I shall
remain for ever."

Send me two Annas to Postal Stamps and receive a copy of my

ALBUM of beautiful Pictures.

To enable you to come nearer the Truth.

THE
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar : (KATHIAWAR,)

MYSORE LETTER.

THE RIOT AND AFTER

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 4.

It is now more than a month since Bangalore had been visited by the usual communal malaise of a Hindu-Muslim trouble. Were it not for the fact that this is the first time we experience it, the actual happening in Bangalore was so trivial that it would have passed over without much notice. Also there is an insignificant vocal section of the politicians of Mysore who make it their business to discredit the present Administration for one reason or another. Add to this the personal pique of some local journalists or correspondents of outside journals (because of some unaccountable dislike of this Government officer or that) and you have a fair explanation for the wide advertisement that has been given to a comparatively small local affair.

My comments, I beg, must not be confused with a desire to whitewash the Administration or as a case of special pleading. Frankly, I think, there has been inefficiency on the part of the police. The strike and the consequent riot were a matter evidently for them and if they were as prompt at judging about the seriousness of the situation then and subsequently, as they were tactful and polite the communal reputation of Bangalore would have been as stainless to-day as it was before. But to say that any possible or proven inefficiency on their part is tantamount to a communal bias on the part of the Administration—as has been attempted to be made out by some newspaper critics—is the result of either perverted imagination or positive wickedness. I am not anxious to betray in this article an admiration for those who are at present in charge of the State affairs. I have done that in moderation in some of my previous letters. But this much will certainly bear repetition, namely, that the present Administration with the present Dewan at its head is perhaps the most tactful and gentlemanly and non-communal of all the Administrations we have seen. As cases in point it may be stated here that the present Administration has to its credit within the short time it has been in power the renovation of several Hindu temples and holy places which had been neglected for generations, and that in spite of provocation from critics of a certain communal persuasion it had been maintaining a judicious head in communal affairs.

I am referring to the almost nasty criticisms that had been and are appearing in some of the local communal papers, not only since the "riot" but ever since the present Dewan took up the reins. The reasons are obvious and, therefore, I shall not cention them here lest I should fester the usual communal wound; though this much may be said that there is apparent in some of these local and Madras papers an unholy exhibition of attempts to do a bad turn if they can to the present Administration. Apart from wishing them joy, one need not say more here—exeept perhaps that it grieves one to see ones profession dragged to the ground and made in to a hotch potch of personalities.

In this connection it is not out of place, I think, to quote some resolutions passed by the Indian Christian Association of the State in support of my statements. Incidentally it may be stated also that the Association has of lae become very active as a political body, and that possibly we may be hearing of it pretty frequently. The resolutions I speak of run as follows.

"Resolved that the Committee of the Indian Christian Association do place on record their realisation of the temporary difficulties through which the present Administration of Mysore is passing consequent on the student strike and the riot in the City. The Committee also wish to record their full appreciation of the steps that are being taken by the Administration to deal with the present situation and to strongly deprecate the vilifications going on to the effect that the Government is nursing some sort of communal bias."

"Resolved further that the Administration has the full confidence of the Indian Christians as a community that it may be trusted to deal justly and strongly with any situation that may arise."

Any further comment in my next letter of the situation in Bangalore justifies them.

ATTENDANCE AT JAMSHEDPUR WORK

THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total attendance at the Jamshedpur Works on Wednesday the 5th inst. was 8820.

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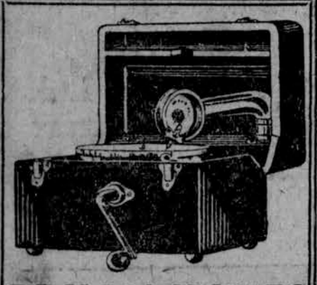

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WEATHER IN INDIA

GENERAL RAINFALL IN BENGAL PUNJAB & C. P.

Poona, Sept. 6.

Yesterday's shallow depression over Orissa has become unimportant. The monsoon has been active in the East Central Provinces, Assam, and North Bengal, but remains feeble elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and Central Provinces East and local in Assam, Bengal, the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, Hyderabad North and Coorg.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces East and Hyderabad South.

Chief amounts are.—Mergui one inch, Tavoy two; Myitkyina a half; Kyaukpyu and Calcutta three quarters; Dibrugarh, Cherrapunji and Bogra one and a half; Sangor Island one; Jalpiguri eight; Daltonganj, and Mussoorie a quarter; Forkhpur three quarters; Pachamrhi one and a half: Chanda three; Jagdalpur, Raiput and Dalhousie one; Nizamabad a half and Hanamkonda three quarters.

Forecast.—Decrease in East Central Provinces and increase in Assam.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 6.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the east Central Provinces but remains feeble elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces East and local in Hyderabad North, whill a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces East and Hyderabad South. Skies are clear in the Punjab and Rajputana, moderately to heavily clouded in the central parts of the country, the Konkan and north Hyderabad, and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in the west United Provinces, the Madras Deccan, Madras Southeast, and parts of Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and the Madras Coast North. Temperatures were below normal in Rajputana. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 100 deg. at Jacobabad.

Forecast.—A decrease in the east Central Provinces.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 6-9-28, Colaba Point, 0.01 Fort, 0.08, J. J. Hospital, 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point, 75.46, Fort, 105.61, J. J. Hospitol, 56.75.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point, 56.62, Fort, 75.17, J. J. Hospital, 56.35.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point, 60.84, Fort, 80.09, J. J. Hospital, 72.56.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5th September 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.874 inches (.087 obove normal)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) .778 inches (.070 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.044.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.7 degrees (1.7 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.2 degrees (0.7 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 86 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 67 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 117 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy 10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.01 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.17 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 75.47 inches.

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HEAVY RAINS AT INDORE.

PROPITIATION CEREMONIES TO PREVENT FLOODS

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS IN UJJAIN

INDORE, Sept. 3.
(From Our Correspondent)

During the last four years rains have been very scarce at Indore. Indore subjects were put to great hardship on account of famine o water for drinking purposes. The Minority Administration had to undertake at heavy expesnditure in consu tation with experts, water works schemes. The rain fall during the last week of Aug. has been abnormal. People here had not witnessed such a down-pour for the last fifteen years. As the Khan river was flooded the P. W. D. had apprehensions of damage being done to the bridge. Several ricketty houses, however came to grief on account of the hetvy rains. The superstitious people here offered prayers and performed religious ceremonies to propitiate Father Pluvius to prevent any inundation. The area in the occupation of the untouchables suffered very heavily. On the 29th ultimo the fall of rain during 24 hours exceeded 8 inches A few culverts and water-splashes round about the city suffered on account of this deluge of water. This pouring of rains in torrents has facilitated the work of the sanitary department and cleaned the city. The old tanks of Sirpur, Bilawali and Piplaya which were very dry and unable to supply water to the city seem to be copiously filled. The rivers Khan and Saraswati showed signs of rising. Luckily the rains abated and there was no damage done due to the submerging.

H. H. the Gwalior Maharaja's Minority administration is at present studiously busy under its Indian Director of Commerce and Industries in raising the commercial status of Ujjain city in Malwa. Ujjain is only about 40 miles from Indore. The Government of Gwalior is giving various facilities to the mercantile communities with a view to attract them to Ujjain and has been active giving concessions to traders who would settle in a certain area known as "Free Gunj" in Ujjain city. It is said that several merchnts from Indore have been tempted to take advantage of the liberal grants of H. H. Scindiaha's Government. I hear the merchant prince Sir Hukmichand of Indore has obtained large tracts of land in this "Free Gunj" area at Ujjain with the object of building a cotton mill. With a view to further attract the trading classes from Malwa, the Gwalior authorities have made considerable reductions n their customs duties. When matters reached such a crisis the European Director of Commerce and Industries had to awaken. The Indore Cabinet had recently to notify the reductions in its tariffs Import duties on sugar, cloth, gold, silver, and the export duty on cotton seeds have been reduced. Shree Tukojirao Cloth Market is declared a free zone area for cloth for a period of three years. The competition in trade at Ujjein will it is reported compell Indore State to extend the area of Sia Gunj which is a free zone.

COMMERCIAL CONCESSION IN UJJEIN STATE.

Several poor agriculturists from Garoth district have grievances against the new settlements effected. Appointments for enquiries in certain villages specially given by the revenue authorities were never held! The Kisans of Garoth hope the attention of the Indore administration is drawn towards this matter.

The Senior Maharani Chandrawlibaisaheb, gave a feast to the teachers of the Chandravali Vidyalaya. She was also present at an amateur performance of Shriut Gadkari's drama "Ekach Pela". Her Highness was much pleased with the acting and is said to have complimented the actors.

The Junior Maharani Indirabaisaheb is at Burwaha. She is spending her time on the holy banks of the river Narbaddaha, during the month of Shrawan. She shortly proceeds to Maheshwer with a view to celebrate the anniversary of her illustrious ancestress, Shri Devi Ahilayabai Holker.

FIRST B. P. ANDHRA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

Under the auspeces of the Andhra Association, Kalyan, The Andhras of Kalyan met together on Sunday last to consider the measures for calling together a Social Conference of all the Andras of Bombay Province to be held as early as possible at Kalyan.

The Reception Committee was formed and the following are elected the office bearers of the Reception Committee:—

President.—Sjt. Pratapgiri Ramamoorthy Garu, B.A. Hons. Lecturer Wilson College, Bombay.

Vice Presidents. 1—Mr. Manda Ramamoorthy, 2. Shriram Lakshmaiah, 3. R. V. Reddy (Ambernath).

Working Secretary. V. A. Kesavan.

Joint Secretaries. K. T. Krishnarao, Venna Subbanacharlu.

It has been decided that the membership fee will be rupee one only, and the delegate fee is fixed at Annas four.

RAW COTTON SITUATION.

DOES BOLL-WEEVIL SPARE THE BOLLS!

REAL PEST OR SHEER IMAGINATION?

Messrs. Laugley and Co. have issued the following weekly Cotton Market report on the 3rd inst. showing New York declined during the week 8 to 12 points, Liverpool 2 to 7 points and Bombay Broach A. M. Rs. 5/8.

Americans:—A week narrow markets leaves values in New York about unchanged.

With private pointers to the next Bureau varying between 14 and 15 1/2 millions, we consider time well spent in examining official weather and crop reports issued during the month and accordingly we reprint below summaries of the three weekly reports so far available. The figures in parentheses are the condition and indicated crop figures given by the last Bureau.

Louisiana: (66 per cent. 568,000). Week ending 4th August: Weather mostly favourable except for considerable rain in South where plants still shedding. Week ending 11th August: Progress poor because of shedding. Week ending 18th August: Deterioration in the North-West. Week ending 25th August: Progress good in the North.

Carolinas: (N. 73 per cent. 973,000 S. 64 per cent. 897,000). Week ending 4th August: Warm and scattered showers promoted good growth. Rains would be helpful in parts of North Carolina. Week ending 11th August: Progress fair to good, squares, blooms and bells forming very freely. Week ending 18th August: Considerable storm damage. Week ending 25th August: Fair amount of shedding and conditions favourable for boll-weevil.

Georgia: (62 per cent 1,079,000). Under influence warm sunshine growth good. Late plants blooming nicely. Bolls opening rapidly in South where some picking has begun. Week ending 11th August: Heavy rains South-East portion. Week ending 18th August: Shedding greatly increased and bolls are rotting. There has been considerable storm damage. Week ending 25th August: General progress poor. A fair amount of shedding reported in North.

Tennessee:—(68 per cent 401,000) Alabama: (59 per cent 871,000) Mississippi: (66 per cent 1,229,000):—Week ending 4th August: Local shedding reported. Progress mostly fair to every good. Week ending 11th August: Tennessee advance fair to very good but moisture needed. Mississippi much shedding locally. Week ending 18th August: Tennessee progress varied. Much shedding in Southern area. Alabama progress good but there has been deterioration in some parts. Week ending 25th August: Alabama and Mississippi progress poor. Weather fair but complaints shedding. Tennessee progress mostly good.

Arkansas: (67 per cent 1,136,000) Week ending 4th August: Weather conditions favoured very good advance except some Southern counties where considerable shedding noted. Plants blooming and putting on bolls rapidly except in South. Week ending 11th August: In very good condition except West and South. Week ending 18th August: Progress good. Week ending 25th August: Progress good in Central portions but crop has deteriorated in South.

Oklahoma: (71 per cent 1,419,000) Week ending 4th August: Rain during the later part of week unfavourable in Central and Eastern portions, but weekly progress mostly fair in those areas and very good in west. Early plants fruiting well but general condition of crop still spotted. Week ending 11th August: (taken with Texas) Weekly growth ranges from fair to very good in the lower coastal and South-Western counties. Picking has been good in the South. Week ending 18th August: Weather generally favourable and progress good. Condition of crop spotted, ranging from poor to very good. Week ending 25th August: Progress poor. There has been drought in West and insect activity in the East.

Texas: (70 per cent 5,137,000) Week ending 4th August: Rain occurred at about two-thirds of reporting stations. Generally favourable weather excepting those sections still dry, principally on lower coasts and in much of South-West division progress poor. Considerable shedding reported elsewhere. Plants fruiting fairly well as a rule. Picking starting in Central and Eastern portions. Week ending 11th August (taken with Oklahoma) Weekly growth ranged from fair to very good in lower coastal and South-Western counties. Picking good in the South. Week ending 18th August West-Central and Southern Belts poor. In the North progress has been good and condition is generally good. Week ending 25th August. Progress poor. Dealther dry in Central and Southern portions to very good in parts of North and West. Hot and dry weather in South caused shedding.

The last Bureau it will be remembered indicated a final outturn of 14,291,000 bales and additional comments made by the Bureau at the time included a statement that a boll-weevil allowance had been made as, in the judgment of the Board the danger of damage from boll-weevil was considered to be fully as great as last year. They also stated that cotton was fruiting with less than the usual amount of shedding. Since the ate of the report there have been consistent reports, both private and official, of shedding. Regarding boll-weevil, private estimators at the time of the last Bureau appeared to ignore the pest but since that date there have been increasing reports of widespread infestation, although opinions regarding damage are varied. From this is one to presume that the weevil no longer lives on bolls but has discovered a preference for lGlaxo?

Scrupulous care has been taken in giving the above facts to keep to officiol statements, and as, presumably, the Bureau will be based on these we see no justification for an increase on September the 8th, and advise purchases in easy markets.

TO-MORROW'S BUREAU REPORT.

"CHRONICLE'S" FORECAST

EXPECTED BEARISH.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 6.

The second Bureau Report for the season 1928-29 will be published on Saturday, the 8th instant. This report will show condition in percentage of the growing crop and probable crop. Abandonment of acreage from cultivation area will be also issued together with ginning report up to 31st ultimo.

With reference to this year's official condition report which is to be published as of Sept. 1st, data are only available for the past four years, as prior to 1924, information concerning the condition of the crop was collected as of the 25th day of each month. For purposes of comparison, we give below interpolations made by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for the 1st of September during the past 10 years:—

Year.	Condition.
1918	53.2
1919	59.7
1920	66.6
1921	44.6
1922	53.6
1923	52.5
1924	59.3
1925	56.3
1926	59.6
1927	56.1
1928	?
10 years average	56.1
5 years average	56.7

As usual a large number of private crop estimates have been received showing the condition of the crop and probable size as at the end of August last. They are as under:—

Messrs. A. Norden & Co. estimate condition 61.8 per cent. against 68 p. c. last month and 67.6 p. c. at the end of June.

Messrs. J. W. Jay & Co. estimate condition 62 per cent. and crop 14,900,000 Bales against condition 69.6 per cent. last month and 68.7 p. c. at the end of June.

Southern Cotton Co. estimate condition 62.4 per cent. and crop 15,518,000 Bales against 68.8 p. c. condition and crop 15,242,000 last month. June-end condition was estimated at 64.7 per cent.

Messrs. E. A. Pierce & Co. or Miss Giles estimate condition 62.8 per cent. and crop 15,000,000 Bales against condition 70.3 p. c. and crop 15,110,000 Bales last month. June-end condition was 68.3 p. c. and crop 12,900,000 Bales.

Messrs. Norman Meyer & Co. estimate condition 60 per cent. against 68.3 p. c. last month.

Messrs. McFadden Bros. estimate condition 59.7 per cent. and crop 14,223,000 Bales against 70.9 and crop 15,106,000 Bales last month. June-end estimate of condition was 66.9 p. c. and crop 13,400,000 Bales.

The Japan Cotton trading Co. estimate condition 58.2 p. c. and crop 13,929,000 Bales against 69.4 p. c. and crop 14,635,000 Bales last month. June-end estimate of condition was 67 p. c. and crop 12,619,000 Bales.

Fossick Bureau estimate condition 58.8 p. c. and crop 14,484,000 Bales against 67.4 p. c. and crop 14,280,000 Bales last month.

Judging the situation from private reports and on "par" yields adopted by the Bureau at this time of the season, our efforts indicate the possibility of a crop of 14,750,000 Bales.

The above-mentioned estimates do not pretend to be "scientific" or final. It is simply an average of the opinions of experienced observers who ought to be well informed because they are in the cotton trade and almost compelled to study the crop. Prices of cotton depend more upon what the majority think than on the facts. The last estimate issued by the Bureau on the 8th ultimo showing condition 67.9 per cent. Yield 152.2 lbs., crop 14,291,000 Bales, was disbelieved and prices registered a sharp break on the next day.

Crop estimates at this period of the season are in no may useful to arrive at the final conclusion and still weather remains an important factor.

The possibility of damage from the boll-weevil is greatly feared. Our experience makes us believe that it is too early to judge of the possibilities in this respect. Last season the weevil were very active in reducing the yield, they appeared in swarms and literally devoured large portions of the crop. Statistics regarding hibernation in selected areas seem to throw little light on the subject, probably because so much depends upon future weather. Even similar weather conditions are not always attended with similar results. The rainfall last season was certainly in excess nearly all over the cotton belt, furnishing apparent confirmation of the theory, but examination of the statistics shows that rainfall was in excess in 1926 also, and then the activities of the weevil were at a minimum and the largest crop on record was raised. Following figures issued by the U. S. Agriculture Department prove that still the crop ideas are likely to be modified by about 2 million bales according to weather developments:—

Season 1924-25:—Acreage 42,641,000 condition on 1st Sept. 59.3 crop estimate 12,787,000 Bales. Final December estimate 13,153,000 Bales. Final ginnings 13,628,000 Bales. Yield per acre 157.4 lbs.

Season 1925-26 acreage:—48,000,000. Condition 1st Sept. 56.4. crop estimate 15,166,000 Bales. Final December estimate 15,603,000 Bales. Final ginnings 16,104,000 Bales. Yield per acre 167.2 lbs.

Season 1926-27:—Acreage 43,730,000. Condition 1st Sept. 59.6, crop estimate 15,166,000 Bales. Final Debember estimate 18,618,000 Bales. Final ginnings 17,978,000. Yield per acre 182.6 lbs.

Season 1927-28:—Acreage 41,805,000. Condition estimate 1st Sept. 56.1, crop estimate 12,602,000 Bales. Final December estimate 12,780,000 Bales. Final ginnings 12,778,000 Bales. Yield per acre 154.8 lbs.

Most of the known bearish factors are discounted at present level of prices. Should the Bureau Report prove to be bearish, as we believe it to be causing a further decline in prices, we are inclined to prefer "Bull" side, only for those who are able to view a dull and perhaps sagging situation as long as hedge selling predominates with equanimity, pinning their faith on bullish factor, viz., existence of considerable short interest both professional and trade.

SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Castorseeds Delivery September, Opening Rs. 4715, Highest Rs. 4715, Lowest Rs. 4713, Closing Rs. 4710|6.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 4709, Highest Rs. 4715, Lowest 4707, Closing Rs. 4713|6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4713, Lowest Rs. 4|6|6, Closing Rs. 4|7|1-1|2.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 5516, Lowest Rs. 5513, Closing Rs. 5516.

Our Exchange will remain closed to morrow being Public Holiday.

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fort-night ended 31st August, 1928:—

Liabilities:—Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000; Capital Paid up Rs. 1,68,00,000; Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000; Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc. Rs. 17,57,56,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,22,52,000. Total Rs. 22,47,56,000.

Assets:—Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 2,78,14,000; Loans on Government and other authorised securities Rs. 3,45,32,000; Bills Discounted Rs. 1,27,78,000; Bank Premises Rs. 55,87,000; Sundries including Branch Adjustments Rs. 2,37,09,000; Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc. Rs. 10,02,46,000. Total Rs. 22,47,56,000.

WORLD COTTON CONSUMPTION

DECREASE OF 341,000 BALES FOR A YEAR

U. S. THE CHIEF CONSUMER

LONDON, Sept. 5.

According to the statistics of the International Federation of Master Cotton-spinners' and Manufacturers' Association, the world cotton consumption for the year ended July 31 totalled 25,540,000 bales, a decrease of 341,000 compared with the previous year. For the six months ended July 31, the United States was the chief consumer with 3,180,000 which was a considerable decrease. Great Britain was next with 1,383,000 compared with 1,521,000 bales for the previous six months.

The world's mill stocks of all kinds of cotton on July 31 totalled 4,787,000 bales, compared with 5,407,000 at 31st July 1927. The world's cotton-spinning spindles in the half year ended July 31 totalled 165,103,000 compared with 164,979,000 for the previous half year, of which Britain had 57,136,000 and the United States 35,542,000. Finland was the only country in which short-time was not worked. During the six months, China had the greatest number of spindles stopped. Japan came next, and England fifth.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Compiled in 1000's).

Week ending 1st Sept. 1928.

	This week.	This season.	Last season.
Brought into Sight	186	413	906
Receipts at U.S. Ports	132	187	621
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	10	39	53
To Continent	50	201	295
To Japan, Canada, etc.	16	43	67
	76	283	416
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	204	904	1212
Deliveries to Spinners Great Britain (All kinds)	40	218	267
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		474	1077
Stocks at American Interior Towns		246	337
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1087	1755
		1807	3169
Last week		1823	3065
Difference on week		—16	plus 104
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		711	1196

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 6.

Ready Prices have ruled steady, by evidencing a rise of about 1|2 anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also ruled steady and Prices for July and August Shipments are improved by 1 and 1|2 annas respectively.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14|1-1|2 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 8|14 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. "Narbudda" Rs. 8|13 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. "Chaybassa" Rs. 8|11 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. "Rajput" Rs. 8|10-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment July Rs. 8|12-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment August Rs. 8|10-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment September Rs. 8|9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 8|9 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 8|9-1|2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

SPORTS IN POONA.

The finals of the eighth annual tournaments will be held, under the auspices of the Poona Inter-Collegiate Sports Association, on Monday (10th instant) at 5 p.m., when H. E. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor of Bombay, will preside and give away the prizes.

THE

PEERLESS POLICY

A Contract of Guarantees

GUARANTEES a monthly income for ten years upon permanent disablement arising from any accident or illness. Premium payments cease upon disablement.

GUARANTEES payment of full sum assured to heirs at death within first ten years.

GUARANTEES payment of full sum assured with re-fund of all premiums paid from eleventh year, at death after ten years.

GUARANTEES payment of full sum assured with accumulated profits upon surviving twenty years with option of increased payment at subsequent death.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Parsi New Year's Eve: Banks closed.

Rovers Cup—Middlesex vs. R. A. M. C. or Colaba United—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8.

Parsi New Year Day: Yezdezardi 1298: Banks closed.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Rovers Cup—Bombay Gymkhana v. Bhawanipore—Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Sept. 10.

Youths' Send-off to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, Dr. Annie Besant presiding, 6 p.m. (S. T.).

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Laxmi Nagar Literary Union, Mr. and Mrs. K. M. Munshi will deliver a lecture on "Krishna Jayanti" to-morrow (Saturday), in Laxmi Society's pavilion at 9 p.m.

MILL CLERKS' UNION.

A general meeting of the Mill Clerks' Union will be held to-day (Friday), at Heera Bag at C. P. Tank, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S. T.). All mill clerks are requested to attend the meeting.

PROF. SHAH'S LECTURE ON MONDAY.

In view of Saturday, (the 8th inst.), being the Parsee New Year's day and a public holiday, the second lecture by Prof. K. T. Shah in the series "Post-War Germany: An Object Lesson in National Reconstruction" will not be delivered as announced before, on Saturday Sept. 8th, but instead on Monday (10th inst.), at 6 p.m. in the Lecture Hall (first floor) of the School of Economics and Sociology.

PARSI NEW YEAR GATHERING.

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal, a Parsi New Year gathering will be held at the Empress Cinema Theatre, Lamington Road, to-morrow (Saturday), when Mr. Homi D. Banaji, Solicitor, Mr. Naushir C. Bharucha, Advocate, and Mr. Gustad A. Taraporewala, Vakil, will deliver short addresses in Gujrati on the Parsi questions. There will be recitations, songs and music. Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman will preside.

YOUTHS' SEND-OFF TO MRS. NAIDU.

Youths of Bombay have decided to give a hearty send-off to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on the eve of her departure to America at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Public Hall, on Monday, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Annie Besant will preside. The function has been arranged under the auspices of the Bombay Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Bombay Youth League, the Young Theists' Union, the Catholic Students' Union, the Young Men's Hindu Association, the Young Ladies' Union, the Deccan Students' Union, the Young Men's Parsi Association, the Muslim Students' Union and the Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

BOMBAY GANG CASE.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE APPOINTED.

We understand that Mr. S. N. Nadkarni Advocate High Court, Bombay has been appointed to the post of Special Magistrate to hear the evidence in the gang case in which twelve persons are on their trial for various offences involving conspiracy, theft and habitually receiving stolen property.

PARSI NEW YEAR.

A RETROSPECT.

(BY A ZOROASTRIAN.)

Tomorrow (Saturday) the Parsi Zoroastrians will celebrate their New Year, Yezdezardi 1298. The past year has not, truly speaking, proved noteworthy in recording remarkable achievements; it has stirred the community in the discussion of several burning problems of the day—some of them the legacy of the past years—as is to be expected in a progressive community like Parsis, in these days of stir and bustle. The fountain of charity flowed unceasingly throughout the year which boasts of charities communal or cosmopolitan, of about thirty lakhs. Much requires, however, to be done for giving adequate relief to the poor class. The housing problem remains as acute as ever. Much is being done in this direction by disinterested workers like Mr. Mancherji Joshi and Mrs. Bepsey Sabawala, but only a fringe of the problem is touched. The middle class is the greatest sufferer in this respect, and it is to be hoped this year will see the beginning of measures adequate to meet the growing demand for suitable residential quarters to suit the pockets of the classes which are groaning under the tyranny of landlords who are waiting, like Shylock, to have their pound of flesh if the Rent Act is allowed to lapse, as is feared by some.

EDUCATION.

As regards education, the Parsis have held their own during the year. Their records of success were noteworthy. What is badly needed for the progress of the community, commensurate with the spirit of the times, is the starting of public schools, devoid of the drawbacks of the English public schools, which some cynics are fond of characterising a breeding grounds of "aristocratic snobs". In this connection, the princely donation of rupees fifteen lakhs lately announced by Sir. Cowasji Jehangir, Bart., to found a public school has been hailed with delight, but as provision has already been made, according to the latest report, to meet the requirement of a public school in the Trust known as "The Hamabai Jehangir Mehta Trust," whereby a sum of about rupees thirty lakhs is earmarked for founding a public school, it has been rightly suggested by several prominent persons not to allow the tying up of huge sums of thirty and fifteen lakhs for one and the same object, but to urge the worthy donor of the latter sum to start, instead, a technical institute. The starting of a technical institute is a crying need for all these years past. It is to be hoped. Sir Cowasji Jehangir will see the utility of this transfer. If he is not declined to do so, it is high time for the leaders of the community to see that funds are collected for such a praiseworthy object.

AMENDING BILLS.

The question of amending the Parsi Divorce Act and the Parsi Act of Succession, also occupied the minds of the leaders of the community; and it is fervently hoped the amendments proposed will be made and thus remove some long-standing grievances of married persons to whom, owing to several antiquated marital laws, married life has proved a curse instead or a blessing, as it ought to be.

Then Dr. Gour wishes to include the Parsi community within the operation of his pet bill—the Special Marriage (Amendment) Bill, which has created quite a sensation among the members. The Parsis are the best judges of their own welfare. In spite of the vigorous protests made in the press and the platform, Dr. Gour tries to explain away his motive in bringing in the Bill. This is not the place to go into the merits or demerits of the Bill, from the point of view of Parsis. Suffice it to say, no-one else except the Parsis can really have an insight into Parsi customs Parsi manner of living, Parsi religious rites etc. If the Bill really can achieve national unity and solidarity—as is fondly believed it would do—none, least of all the Parsis, can have any objection. But the experience gained upto now is quite to the contrary. Wherever intermarriages are facilitated and performed, rancour, jealousy and bloodshed have occurred, the effects of which last longer than the "unity" achieved on paper. Even the experience of the so-called civilized United States and the countries of Europe (with perhaps the solitary example of France) is bitter where the parties of an intermarriage are for all practical purposes considered pariahs. Time will do itself automatically what your man-made laws fail to achieve, and the prayer of all Zoroastrians to Dr. Gour is "hands off."

NAVSARI SCANDAL.

The storm of protest that the effusions of the High Priest of Navsari has evoked, it is hoped, will not quell, but result in depasing the man whose past record has proved a shame to the town which used to take pride in being the stronghold of Zoroastrianism.

I wish all my co-religionists a very happy Near Year!

MUSLIMS AND RESERVATION OF SEATS

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI DISSATISFIED

In the course of a letter which he has addressed to Dr. Ansari, Maulana Shaukat Ali says:—

I had known your views last May and you also knew what opinions I held about Pundit Motilal's attitude over the Muslim reservation of seats. Only I did not know the extent to which you were going to utilize your peculiar position of vantage in favour of this change. We had an array of Hindu opinion against us. The Mahasabha was strongly opposed to the Madras Resolution and to this was added the influence and opposition of Mahatma Gandhi and Pundit Motilal. Last May you had honestly informed all in Bombay that personally you were always opposed to Muslim reservation of seats, but the Muslims generally did not agree with you. Shuaib Qureshi had, however, informed me of the pressure you were bringing over him and, I believe, on our other Muslim friends also. And as the matter was under discussion, I had hoped against hope that wiser counsels would prevail in the end and the general Muslim view would be accepted by our co-workers and the Committee. Shuaib Qureshi had sent me a wire from Allahabad saying that "Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir Ali Imam, Mr. Chintamani, Mr. Sachchidanand Sinha, Mr. Ishwar Saran, Maulana Shafee Daoodi, Tasadduq Sherwani, Khaliq Ulzaman, Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Mahmood and himself had attended the Committee meeting, supported reservation of seats on population basis for 10 years. Pundit Motilal followed by Mr. Anney, Sardar Mangal Singh, Pundit Malaviya were adamant; forwula leaving decision on Conference was agreed. No agreement on Separation of Sind. Pundit Motilal virtually adopting Mahasabha formula." I realised the unfortunate situation and informed Mahatmaji what I thought about the matter. I still hoped that at Lucknow, the Committee would realize the Muslim strength for which absolutely no canvassing was done, as you yourself, would admit; while on the other hand, you continued your exertions amongst the Muslims to convert them to accept your view. So much so that every effort was made to bring pressures even on me to accept the Nehru Committee decision and sacrifice the interest of Muslims which, I fear, were terribly neglected. The spirit displayed in the Conference, was most painful and heart-rending and I did not want to create a scene. On the reservation of seats question I also said in my statement on behalf of the Central Khilafat Committee that we stood by the decision made on the 27th August when by an overwhelming majority it decided in favour of reservation of seats for Punjab and also supported amendments which Maulana Shafee Daoodi proposed on its behalf.

I have just glanced through a message sent by you to the Press that make it clear that we are both free to act as we think best. I stand by the Delhi proposals; I stand by the Madras Congress resolution and the Muslim League resolution which you had also supported enthusiastically along with us. It is you who have changed, while the Central Khilafat Committee and I stand where we were, not in a spirit of obstinacy but because we consider Pundit Motilal and Nehru Commitee have, intentionally or unintentionally, treated Muslim point of view with undeserved contempt.

"It is so easy to play the generous liberal-minded patriot at the expenses of one's own people. The true facts will be out in the long run and the Muslims of India will realise how their sacred cause had been betrayed by those whom they trusted.

NO MOSCOW MONEY FOR MILL STRIKERS.

MR. JHABWALLA'S DENIAL.

LABOUR LEADERS' STANDARDISATION SCHEME.

The Sub-Committee of the Joint Strike Committee have prepared the Standardisation Scheme on behalf of the mill workers which was placed before the general meeting of the Joint Strike Committee on Thursday morning. The Committee approved of it and resolved to submit it to the Mill-owners' Association early next week. The Mill-owners prepared their Standardisation Scheme some time ago, and the workers' representatives after a detailed discussion rejected it. The Joint Strike Committee then undertook to prepare a scheme on behalf of the workers, and it is to be seen how far the mill-owners would accept it. Any way, a situation has arisen now when Government should again intervene and after going through both the schemes suggest a "via media" to bring about an early settlement.

RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

There was a rumour created by a newspaper that Mr. S. H. Jhabwalla had received one thousands pounds for the strikers from Moscow Mr. Jhabwalla emphatically denied this statement both before the workers and the Joint Strike Committee. Even if the money has come, he said, he has not received it, and like last time, somebody else might have received it and he knew nothing about it.

AHMEDABAD MILLWORKERS HELP BOMBAY COMRADES

The contribution received from Ahmedabad Mill comrades towards help to the Bombay Textile Workers on Strike, is as under:—

Previously acknowledged Rs. 3,722-11-0 from the workers of Gujarat Ginning Mills Rs. 357; Maneekbhai Batata Mills Rs. 75; Laharia Mills Rs. 50; Marsden Mill Rs. 8; Astodia Mill Rs. 60; Shapur Mill Rs. 245; Shapur Mill Rs. 80; Jahargir Mill 43; Tapia Mill Rs. 95; Hava Mill Rs. 75; Jupiter Mill Rs. 95; City Mill Rs. 100; Industrial Rs 36-8. Total Rs. 5,042-3-0.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

MR. ISHWARDAS LUKHMIDA'S CANDIDATURE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

With reference to the information we published yesterday we are desired to add that several friends of Mr. Ishwardas Lukhmidas have put forward his candidature also for the presidentship of the Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates.

HOLIDAY CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

S. S. DONGREE IN BATTING MOOD.

Except for a little shower, glorious weather favoured Thursday's cricket fixtures. Matches on the Kennedy Sea face attracted a bumper crowd. The batsmen had a day out and the crowd was none too sorry for witnessing a brilliant display of batting.

The Hindu Gymkhana celebrated the "Goculashtami" festival by a virtual victory over the Elphinstone Cricket Club. The clock saved the latter from a defeat and when the last pair was playing, stumps were drawn, thus ending the match in a draw.

Going in to bat first the Gymkhana knocked up 201 for the loss of 5 wickets and declared. S. S. Dongre's innings of 91 in which he hit 4 boundaries was the feature of the match. The visitors started disasterously but S. H. Daruwala stepped in the crease and played enterprising. Cricket. By breezy hitting he complied 70 which included 6 sixers and 7 fours. The score was 161 for 9 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. The match was drawn.

IMPERIAL BANK WINS.

The Imperial Bank had a narrow victory over the Islam Gymkhana. Playing first the Imperial Bank scored 110 chiefly owing to the useful contribution of 39 by Rane. The Gymkhana team succumbed to their opponents bowling when they were 2 short of 110 and thus suffered a defeat by 2 runs. The defeat was unfortunate when considered that two batsmen were run out.

PARSI GYM. DRAWS WITH CATHOLIC GYM.

The match between the Parsi and Catholic Gymkhanas ended in a draw. The Catholic Gymkhana scoring 235 and the Parsi Gymkhana 148 for 5 wickets.

WHEN BIRKENHEAD RETIRES

LORD PEEL AT INDIA OFFICE

LONDON, Sept. 6.

"The Morning Post" says that probably Lord Birkenhead when he retires from politics will accept the position in connection with one of the big newspaper combines. His successor at India Office may be Viscount Peel.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX")

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1928.

I am glad the activities of our Bombay Youth are receiving attention in the Press of other Provinces. They deserve to be. They are so multifarious and so fruitful for the social and political welfare of India that they deserve to have their just meed of praise. The Youth League of Bombay should inspire youths in other Provinces to have Leagues with similar objects and enthusiasm and they should all coalesce into an All-India Youth League with a strong feminine branch.

* * * *

There is nothing like roping in the women students of our schools and colleges for organising social and political movements. As some of our lady legislators are now realising, with the support of young women students well organised and well disciplined to back them up, they will be able to give a rapid impetus to the movement for securing Indian women their just rights.

* * * *

But Bombay young men and maids will read with interest, I am sure, the following from the "Tittle-Tattle" column of the "Bengalee":

* * * * *

"Bombay young men showed no little sense of humour when recently they rehearsed a Swaraj Parliament. Persons were chosen according as they bore strong resemblance to our political leaders, in features and mannerisms, so that both Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Jinnah had excellent replicas of themselves in this Parliament."

* * * *

I am confident the young gentleman who 'played' the Mahatma will relish this. But he won't relish what follows.

* * * *

Mr. Tittle-Tattle proceeds to observe:—

"The choice of portfolios was made with care. Mahatma Gandhi held the portfolio of Peace, which is quite a novelty."

* * * *

Why, oh, why should this be a novelty? Millions and millions of human beings in this world regard the Mahatma as the Apostle of Peace. But I forget. Perhaps the political prejudices of Mr. Tittle-Tattle come in the way of his appraising the Mahatma justly. Was he not the one man who successfully launched a campaign against entertaining the humbug of Dyarchy? That disturbed the peace of those who wanted to work that fraud.

* * * *

Women in Athletic Contests.

Question of Strain.

Headlines in a daily paper. Well, if they feel the strain let them "contest" less. But that's the worst of it. When women once take to a thing, they must overdo it. Look at the clothes of the modern European Miss. Even the Pope failed in his attempt to make the skirt longer.

* * * *

A Rome message says that His Holiness has now come to the conclusion that time and change of fashion alone can make the skirt longer. Wise conclusion.

* * * *

New Assistant:—"What's in this bottle?"

Chemist:—"Oh, that's what we use when we can't read the prescription."

BOMBAY CELEBRATES TELANG DAY.

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S TRIBUTE TO DEPARTED LEADER.

Under the auspices of Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal and various other Associations the anniversary of the late Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang was observed in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday evening before a large and distinguished gathering. Mr. Chintamanrao Vinayak Vaidya presided while several speakers paid their tribute by eulogising the great services rendered by the deceased. Mr. K. M. Munshi hoped that some sort of efforts would be made to perpetuate the life and activities of the late Mr. Telang. Mr. Telang, he said, belonged to the school from which Chandavarkar, Pherozshah Mehta Tyebji and Gokhale received inspiration. He was one of the founders of the Indian National Congress and Presidency Association. He was both a jurist and a politician and was the foremost Indian educationst of this country.

Mr. N. S. Kowshik spoke of Mr. Telang's intensive and critical study and said his speeches were intellectual treat. He regretted that Bombay was poorer without a statue of Mr. Telang.

Mr. V. P. Saraf also referred to the intense passion for work of the late Mr. Telang and urged present day young men to follow his example and study the subject thoroughly before they attempted to run down elders.

The meeting terminated after according a vote of thanks to the speakers and the chairman.

DEATH OF A PRABHU MUSICIAN.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. Harischandra S. Talpade. Although not widely known outside Bombay he was a very familiar figure in the Pathare Prabhu community and the musical world of Bombay. He was an adept in the art of Tabla-playing and it will take long to fill the void that has been left in the world of instrumental music. Besides this art, he was a clever actor. He could impersonate any part, especially the comic ones, with remarkable ease and skill which would win admiration from the most fastidious critics.

DEATH OF MR. NARANDAS.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Narandas proprietor of the firm of Narandas Asanmal (Jhaveri Bazar) at his residence in Bhuleshwar on Thursday at 4 p.m. Mr. Narandas was a Multani and was known for his wide charities. He was always ready to help any public cause and commanded great respect with the business circle in Bombay. The news of his death was received with general regret and as a mark of respect for the deceased the Jhaveri Bazar, Chandi Bazar, Mahajan Katha, Mulji Jetha Market etc. were closed.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Sept. 6.
Previous Closing Rate	18.72
To-day's Opening Rate	18.83
Difference	plus .11
To-day's Closing Rate	18.89
Difference	plus .17

Broach Expectation Rs. 351 0 0

LIVERPOOL.

	Sept. 6.
Previous Closing Rate	9.86
To-day's Opening Rate	9.85
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	9.80
Difference	—.06

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, Sept. 6.
Silver Ready	26 9 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	26 11 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of the market is quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Sept. 6.
1st Settlement	60 5 0
2nd Settlement	60 6 0

LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

BIRKENHEAD BACK TO HIS JOB.

Lord Birkenhead resumed his duties at India Office to-day.—Reuter.

ST. LEGER ACCEPTANCES.

Following are final acceptors for St. Leger:—Tourist, Cyclone, Bourbon, Constantson, Fairway, Marconigram, Gangwarily, Cherry King, Buland, Parwiz, Lodore, Luyaneran, Flamingo, Plantago, Palais Royal Second.—Reuter's Special.

CLYNE FAINTS AT T. U. CONGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

The Trade Union Congress on a card vote rejected the motion opposing industrial peace negotiations with employers by 2,921,000 votes to 760,000.

Mr. J. T. Brownlie (Engineers Union) was repeatedly interrupted when he opposed Council's policy and moved that whole question be referred back to executives of the Unions.

Mr. Clynes repudited "the vicious allegation" that the Congress was trafficking with capitalist system.

Mr. A. J. Cook, Secretary of the Miners Federation fainted and was carried out in a state of collapse after delivering a long impassioned speech opposing the negotiations. The Miners President Smith said the Miners Federation had decided that its General Council had acted rightly in accepting the employers invitation.—Reuter.

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2½	x 50"	2 0 0	2 2 0
3	x 54"	2 9 6	2 11 6
2¾ (Ceylon Style)	x 50"	2 14 0	3 0 0

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1928.

ASSEMBLY'S RIGHTS.

The statement made in the Assembly by its President on the question of setting up a separate and independent department for the Assembly and the circumstances which have made that statement necessary raise issues of considerable constitutional importance. At present the office of the Assembly is only a part of the Legislative Department of the Government and is, therefore, too much controlled by Government to be able to discharge fully its responsibilities to the Assembly or its President. The Secretary of the Assembly is also Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department and as such is not responsible either to the Assembly or to its President. As the President points out in his statement, the Secretary of the Assembly is subordinate to an outside authority, has joined the Government Party and has voted with and worked for Government, and "the President could not, therefore, regard the advice of the Secretary as coming from a wholly impartial, unbiassed and independent source". The President is entrusted with the task of impartially interpreting and administering the rules of the Assembly but his Secretary is not only unduly controlled by Government but has been regularly nominated by them as member of the Assembly so as to be in a position to question the President's interpretations.

This grave anomaly should have been removed long ago. The Presidents' Conference in 1926 recommended the creation of a separate office of the Assembly. But apparently Government paid no heed to this recommendation. Later on the same year the Hon. Mr. Patel submitted to Government a detailed scheme insisting not only that the Assembly office should be independent but also that its principal officer and his establishment should be under the control of the Assembly through the President. Government would not accept the scheme but sent a secret despatch to Whitehall without giving the Assembly an opportunity to express its views on the subject, and would not even furnish the President with a copy of the despatch. The President has done well to make the statement in question as it has afforded the Assembly an opportunity to go into the question thoroughly. The absurdity of the present position is patent and the Viceroy's decision, at the President's instance, to discontinue the practice of nominating the Secretary as a member of the Assembly from this session is, as the President observes, but a palliative, which does not touch the root cause of the trouble. What is essential is that the office of the Assembly should be freed from Government control and influence and should be made responsible to the Assembly itself. This reform can be secured only if, according to the President's scheme, the principal officers of the department are appointed by the Governor-General on the President's recommendation and are not dismissible except on an address by the Assembly to the Governor-General to that effect, and if the subordinate officials are to be appointed or dismissed by the President in consultation with the Secretary. We have no doubt the Assembly will vindicate its rights. The President's plain-speaking evoked an unconvincing apologia from the Home Member for the discourtesy shown to the President. The statement by Mr. Crerar, however, adds insult to injury. For, as Pundit Motilal aptly said, it revealed that decisions were to be taken by the Government behind the back of the Assembly and the President. At the suggestion of the President the Home Member has agreed to a Conference between himself, the President and the Party leaders, but if a satisfactory settlement of the present dead-lock is to be arrived at the Assembly must emphatically make it clear that it will not tolerable discussion of a subject on which the Secretary of State has already come to a decision.

SUPPORT TO LUCKNOW RESOLUTIONS.

A representative public meeting at Poona has unanimously passed a resolution "whole-heartedly supporting" all the Lucknow resolutions. The leaders of Poona have been among the staunchest supporters of the goal of Independence and some of them have long held uncompromising views on the communal question. But they realised that the supreme need of the country at this juncture was unity and Mr. Kelkar, who presided at the meeting, prayed that the unity achieved at Lucknow might last and "that ways and means to achieve freedom would be settled and worked up in unison." The appeal went home to an audience that was sick of the long communal and party discord and it responded by unanimously and whole-heartedly supporting all the Lucknow resolutions. We are confident that the lead given by Poona would be loyally followed by the whole of Maharashtra. Nor will it be long before the whole country would support the new Constitution. But let all take to heart Mahatma Gandhi's repeated message that the most important task now is to forge a sanction behind the Constitution. With the sanction, he says, Dominion Status can be made to yield more than Independenle, but without it Independence itself "can easily become a farce." It is unfortunate that Maulana Shaukat Ali, who pins his faith to Independence, does not realise this obvious truth as will be apparent from the letter he has addressed to Dr. Ansari. He says he stands by the Madras and Calcutta resolutions regarding reservation of seats, but he advances no convincing arguments to show why he should not stand by the Lucknow resolution, especially as Bengal Muslims do not demand reservation and the Punjab Muslims have also come to the same patriotic decision. His gibes at Dr. Ansari and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who is better entitled to speak on behalf of the Bengal Muslims than he, are deplorable and uncharitable. If they put the interests of the country above those of the community, they are rendering the truest service to both. Maulana Shaukat Ali's own attitude, as Dr. Ansari says, will only strengthen the hands of the bureaucracy and thwart terribly and tremendously the country's march towards freedom.

MILITARY MOLOCH WANTS MORE.

Mr. Mackworth Young, the Army Secretary, made in the Legislative Assembly on Wednesday what has been called in the Press messages a "comprehensive statement" in answer to a number of interpellations on the subject of modernising the equipment of the Army in India. The statement should be a reminder to non-official members of the Central Legislature that the Government of India, instead of economising in Army expenditure, intend under the guise of effecting improvements to take a further slice for the maintenance of the Army out of the Indian revenues. The ominous language of the statement where Mr. Mackworth Young referred to "the task of keeping pace in the modernisation of the equipments with the progress made in the United Kingdom", leaves no doubt about the intentions of the Government. They have now openly declared themselves against the policy recommended in the Inchcape Committee's report. The economies they effected in partial acceptance of the retrenchment proposals of that Committee were, in their opinion, to be counterbalanced "sooner or later by further expenditure in order to keep pace with the requirements of defence". They talk of the wonderful effect of the Kellogg Peace Pact in Europe and America. The hope is expressed there that the adherence of thirty Powers to that Pact will mean a reduction in armaments. But India is to have no benefit from the Pact. Her rulers intend to impose heavier burdens upon her poverty-stricken people because the military moloch demands more. There is no question of encouraging Indians to learn to defend themselves, of raising a cheaper and a national militia. For the strategic purpose of Imperial defence India must be bled. But she must refuse to be bled.

RUSSIA THROUGH INDIAN EYES

HARINDRANATH CHATTOPADDHYAYA'S IMPRESSIONS

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhya, the well-known Indian poet and artist, who does not require any introduction to readers of the "Chronicle" gives in the following article his impressions about Russia. He was one of the guests invited for the tenth anniversary celebrations of Russian revolution by the Society for the Promotion of Cultural relations with Foreign Countries. Russia being considered, both by Europe and America, the home of all arts and especially Theatre, Mr. Chattopadhaya was naturally inclined to stay and he was offered all facilities to study modern Russian Theatre.

"No I shall never forget my first impression of Russia. It was at night that our train reaching the frontier drew up for a few minutes in the blood red glow of a bright blazing star suspended from a tall post which marked the land of the Soviets. Silent, clad in his grey uniform, stood a red soldier. He made a deep impression. Let me tell you that many of us were reminded of the celebrated star of Bethlehem heralding a new order. Indeed, there was a feeling almost as of a new cult in the whole atmosphere.

PEELING OF COMRADESHIP.

Before we changed our trains at the frontier, we were led into a great big hall in the station building. It was impressively decorated. Long tables were laid out for the delegates, and all round them huge crowds of men, women and children stood with bright beaming faces and clear intelligent eyes, which seemed to convince us of a warm spontaneous welcome. Here it is very interesting to note the entire change in the people and their attitude from that experienced elsewhere. A rich feeling of freedom, equality, comradeship, and a decided attitude towards a world idea which transcends all geographical limitations—these were some of the characteristics which one could not help feeling. Further, to me as coming from an Oriental country, it was interesting to note the Oriental sense, in the groups, of tone, gesture and colour. The remarkable speeches after supper made by the men and especially by the women were significant, full of clear thinking and definite purpose.

My second impression was the huge miles of snow in the breaking light of day, interminable wastes..... a hut or two lying like dots at intervals, and here and there a peasant and, perhaps, a horse at the plough. Moscow at last! Huge crowds again. We were led in procession, to the tunes of the celebrated "Inttrnational" played by soldiers, through long lines of welcoming crowds who met to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the October revolution. From street to street were visible the signs of rejoicing over the victory of the workers and peasants specially marked by huge red hangings with revolutionary mottos and pictures of Lenin, Rykov, Stalin and others who represent to the people not so many individuals but only one single idea.

NEW NATION IN THE MAKING.

After the celebrations which lasted only a few days, I had the occasion of studying and observing for myself certain aspects of Russia in the making. For, as you know already, we can but talk of Russia "in the making," that is, of Russia within the past six years only, during which period she has tried to rebuild herself out of the chaos caused by the world war and her own inevitable revolution. Personally, I believe, that this process of reconstruction has been phenomenal, especially when we take into account of the dearth of qualified men and women, and money, not to speak of the perpetual opposition from outside.

WIPING OUT ILLITERACY.

The Soviet Government has understood the absolute necessity of wiping out il-

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Notes of the Day.

Imperial Trade Propagandists.

The Home Member in the Government of India does not consider that it is the duty of the Government to remove the misapprehension created by a member of the Statutory Commission, to wit, Lord Burnham, who in poetic and picturesque phraseology exhorted recently British manufacturers to do their duty by India. The exuberance of Empire feeling which invaded his lordship when he stood on the Sutlej barrage and gauged the extent of Britain's handiwork in India led him to confide to his countrymen his impression that India offered one of the greatest opportunities for Imperial trade. The people of India being temperamentally not all of them shop-keepers first and last, the sight of Imperial trade propagandists peregrenating in this country at the expense of the Indian ryot while they are supposed to be busy with the study of the Indian constitutional problem is offensive and unpalatable to them and Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh drew attention of the Government of India to this fact. Lala Lajpat Rai assisted him in his efforts but that sort of thing cannot, of course, create the slightest impression upon a bureaucracy which has little regard for India's amour propre.

Just Claim.

As we emphasized only the other day when a Geneva message announced that there was likely to be an unseemly conflict between two Eastern Powers, Persia and China, as to which of them should have the non-permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations open for election just now, the only way out of the impasse is for Japan and the other Eastern Powers to put a strong claim for the allocation to them of a larger number of both permanent and non-permanent seats on the Council and in the Assembly of the League. Persia, as a later message from Geneva states, has pointed out that the rejection of its claim for a non-permanent seat "will have an unfortunate effect on Persian and Mahomedan opinion generally." Not only will it be indubitably so, but scant regard for Persia's contention is likely to prejudice the Eastern peoples further against the League which appears to them only as a body to register the opinions of the Governments of the white races of the world. Japan has an important place at Geneva, only because Japan has the power of the fist.

Flouting The Assembly.

The Government suffered their first defeat in the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly on Mr. K. C. Roy's very opportune resolution asking them "to lay on the table all the correspondence relating to the Cable and Wireless Beam Merger." The Government refused to comply with this modest demand and were defeated but the arguments with which Mr. MacWatters attempted to allay the natural apprehensions of the non-official members of the Assembly that in regard to a matter of the utmost importance to India things were done in England behind the back of the Central Legislature were such as would only increase those apprehensions. As we emphasized recently while commenting upon this question of the Merger, what is of essential importance to India is that a capitalist combine in England to which the British Government lend their support and in which they propose actively to participate creates the danger of a monopoly in news service which may be profitable for the propagation of British Imperialist doctrine but which is bound to have a sinister effect on the possibility of a subject country like India obtaining news from impartial and unbiassed sources.

Warned In Time.

It is no concern of India whether certain British cable companies would have been wiped out of existence if the Merger had not taken place. What India is entitled to demand is that the avenues for securing reliable news from the outside world at a cheap price must be left open to her. If those sources are to be controlled by the British Government as an important participant in a monopolist combine, Indians can imagine what a severe obstacle this will be in their efforts to achieve freedom. India cannot afford to be shut out from the world or to assimilate what doctored news reaches her through British agencies. As Lala Lajpat Rai said the Assembly must not ratify agreements entered into by official representatives on behalf of India instead of by elected ones.

Bombay Youths' Social Work.

The social welfare work done by some members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Bombay Youth League among the Municipal scavengers at Walpakhdy is a commendable example to the youth of the city. These workers, with the help of the Municipal Health Officer, have obtained better medical facilities for the scavenger and have started a free primary school for the scavengers' children. They have also arranged periodical talks to the people on sanitation and instruction in sewing and embroidery for the women folk. This is a good beginning and with more regular workers and support from the public the work can be considerably extended. Education of adults in night schools is a much needed kind of social service and we hope it will be possible for the Youth League and the Students' Brotherhood to start such a school for the benefit of the scavengers. We understand the Youth League has made arrangements to guide youths of the city interested in welfare work. We hope many young men and women will avail themselves of the opportunities provided by the League.

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONALISM

(BY JOACHIM ALVA.)

A formidable factor that has operated in the backwardness of the Indian Christians in the political sphere, is their folly in maintaining and acting the theory, viz., of Christianity being synonymous with Western civilisation. Though this theory has been torn to shreds, it can still claim several adherents. Even Mr. Fenner Brockway, the Secretary of the British Independent Labour Party, on his return to England after his three months' sojourn in India, addressing an open letter to Sir John Simon in his paper, the "New Leader", derisively remarked, "God help those Indian Christians who believe that Christianity is synonymous with British civilisation!" Christian churches do not derive their ultimate inspiration solely from Western civilisation. Christianity was cradled in the East, and Christ never meant when He founded His historic Church that it should be the monopoly of the Westerners, and they should be the sole interpreters of His great teachings. Christ's appeal was universal and resounds throughout the march of all ages and the stretch of all climes. Modern Occidental Christianity should increasingly accommodate herself to the environment, ways, and outlook of the East, which could be assuredly done without in the least impairing her sacred doctrines. Therein lies the key to the gigantic sway Buddhism and Islam have established over the teeming masses of Easterners.

A NOVEL BUT GREAT EXPERIMENT.

A few months ago when the reputed Indian Historian, Rev. Father Henry Heras of the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, advocated in the columns of "The Examiner" (a long-standing Catholic weekly of Bombay) the building of the Indian Churches entirely on the Eastern style of architecture—almost entirely in accordance with the style of the Hindu temples, some Western missionaries, notably the reactionaries from the British ranks, fell foul of the learned Jesuit and accused him of talking arrant nonsense and one notably went to the length of damning his entire scheme as made up with the "idiosyncracies of the Professor." The Church of Christ wherever it has spread has lived up to the ways of the people of the particular territories, without, however, lowering the tone of Her religious doctrines; and it is very much gratifying to know—which I have it on the authority of Father Heras himself, that certain Roman Catholic Bishops from China were some time ago interested to know how far, we, in India, are proceeding on these lines, as there, they have started an active movement to build their churches and seminaries on the Chinese style of architecture, notably on the Buddhistic types. Is this due to the overwhelming pressure brought to bear by Chinese Nationalism on all her spheres of national life? Time alone will prove that the "idiosyncracies" of Rev. Father Heras will be actively translated into cold reality, and the name of this Spanish Jesuit is bound to go into our History as the singular pioneer of this great movement in the most cherished land of the Aryan race—though as it is he has acquired our lasting gratitude by his colossal research work into the ancient greatness of the House of Vijayanagar, which has resulted in his two voluminous books on "The History of the Aravidu Dynasty."

AN INVIDIOUS BAR.

The evil of thinking that Christianity is synonymous with Western civilisation has been further aggravated by the fact that the high administrative positions in the Church in India have been hitherto held by Europeans, making very little progress towards the Indianisation of the higher ranks in the Church. Besides, the foreign Bishops and Missionaries in India, have been at least passively forced, if not actively, to identify their connections with Western supremacy over Eastern interests. Most of them do not possess any deep insight into Indian character and ways, though there are several, who, it must be admitted with justice, have been thoroughly Indianised in their manners, habits and outlook. I do not in the least want to throw the slightest reflection on the magnificent work done by the European missionaries in India, especially in the field of education. The Jesuits and other foreign missionary agencies interested in the upbringing of the young, are the undoubted pioneers in the field of education in India, and no one grudges the palm being assigned to them in the lead they have given to others in the sphere of educational activity. The Jesuits especially are the illustrious educators of the young, and have more than

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GOVT.'S HURRY TO RUSH "BOLSHIE" BILL

PANDIT NEHRU SPRINGS A SURPRISE

EUROPEAN MEMBERS ALARMED!

PRESIDENT PULLS UP MR. COCKE

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

Government's attempt to rush through the Bolshevik Removal Bill met with a set-back. On motion of Pandit Nehru, the Bill was postponed as the members had not received sufficient notice.

Mr. Crerar explained the Government position on the subject of the separation of the Assembly office.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and Lala Lajpat Rai urged that an official day should be devoted to a discussion of the subject.

Mr. Crerar explained that Government could not usefully contribute to the discussion of the subject at present. Meanwhile on the President's suggestion it was agreed to have conference between the Leader of the House, the President and the Party leaders.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

At question time Mr. McWatters replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh said, Government were considering the question of establishing an air mail route for India but were not conducting negotiations to this end with any company, and did not intend to make any agreement with any company without calling for tenders. Government understood a Dutch company proposed to organize trial flights via India between Holland and the Dutch East Indies in 1929.

Replying to the same member who drew attention to the report that intensive military precautions were being taked on the N. W. Froneier Province Sir Dennys Bray declared the report to be entirely baseless and mischievous as no emergency had arisen nor were any special arrangements being made on the Frontier of the nature suggested.

Sir George Rainey informed Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava that the Tariff Board's report on the oil industry would be published at an early date.

"PIONEER'S" STATEMENT CONTRADICTED.

Replying to Mr. Ranga Iyer, Mr. Macworth Young stated there was no truth whatever in the "Pioneer's" statement that His Majesty's Government had contemplated or were contemplating a change in the Chief Command of the Army in India nor was there any truth in the statement that Sir George Milne or Sir Claud Jacob would visit India next cold weather. The Commander-in-Chief enjoyed the full confidence of His Majesty's Government and the Government of India.

AN AMUSING INCIDENTS.

Some amusement was caused by the fact that owing to a mistake in printing one question on the order paper appeared in one set of papers against the name of Mr. Anwarulazim and in another against that of Mr. Ghuznavi.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed, therefore, asked whether the Legislative Department as now functioning was efficient. (Laughter).

The President:—"As I explained to the Hon. Members yesterday, the Chair has no control over the Legislative Department." (Cheers and laughter).

AGE OF CONSENT BILL.

Mr. Crerar replying to a question put by Maulvi Muhammed Yakub relating to the age of Consent Committee said that in view of the nature of the enquiry contemplated, Government considered it desirable to constitute a committee which could not be regarded as already committed to any particular views. The report of the Committee and any legislation undertaken in pursuance of its recommendations must necessarily come before the Assembly. Mr. Crerar added, however, that if the House so desired he would gladly add to the Committee members of the House.

VISITORS.

A large number of distinguished visitors at this moment entered the Hall. They included the Raja and Rani of Mandi, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, the Bishop of Lahore, the American Consul-General and the Japanese Military Attache.

SEPARATE ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT,

MR. CRERAR'S STATEMENT.

Government's position with regard to the separation of the Assembly Office was then explained by Mr. Crerar. In the course of his speech he said:—

With reference to the communication which you, Sir, made to the House yesterday I should like to take this the earliest opportunity to explain briefly the position and intentions of Government. It must be apparent that there are certain aspects of the case on which Government are unable to concur in the views which you have expressed. It would be inappropriate on my part to endeavour at this stage to deal in detail with any matters of controversy and I propose to limit myself to a concise statement of fact.

You, Sir, on August 17th 1927 presented to Government a scheme setting up a separate establishment for the Assembly. The examination of the scheme was taken up in the Government of India and certain provisional conclusions were reached early in 1928. A rough draft of a despatch embodying these conclusions was prepared before the end of the Delhi session. As the Government of India were unable to accept the scheme of the Honourable the President in its entirety, it was thought desirable to place him in general possession of the points of difference between him and Government and further to give him an opportunity by means of informal conversations with the Governor-General of expressing his views on those points.

As a result of those conversations some points of difference were eliminated but others remained. The despatch was revised and sent to the Secretary of State on July 28.

The hon'ble members are aware that it is not permissible at this stage to lay the despatch before the House, but without indiscretion I may allow myself to say that there is much in the Hon. President's scheme with which Government find themselves in agreement and that they have endeavoured to deal fairly in the despatch with all the points on which agreement has not been reached between their view and that of the President. Hon. members will realise that while Government are awaiting a reply to their despatch they are not in a position to discuss the matter fully, but lest honourable members should feel that the case is being decided without their having any chance of expressing their views Government are ready now to give an undertaking that before any scheme which the Secretary of State is prepared to approve is put into operation honourable members will if they so desire be given an opportunity of expressing their views.

THE HOUSE AND THE SCHEME.

Whether the best procedure for the examination of the scheme will be a general debate in this House or whether the House would not be well-advised in the first instance to depute the performance of this task to a Committee representative of all parties and groups in this House is a question for the House to decide. I venture to suggest that as a general debate in the circumstances which I have mentioned would seem unlikely to lead to concrete and practical results, the latter would be the better course inasmuch as I should hope to be able in due course to lay the papers necessary to enable honourable members to form a considered judgment on the matter. I will willingly, if the House so desires, move the appointment of such a Committee and a day will be made available for the purpose at as early a date as possible during the present session. This Committee could then be constituted and as soon as Government are able to lay papers it would be in a position to take up the examination of the subject.

SECRETARY NO LONGER MEMBER.

Finally I should like to draw the attention of the House to a fact to which you have referred that pending a settlement of this matter the Governor-General, with a view to meeting the wishes of the President, has decided that the Secretary of the Assembly should no longer be a member of the Assembly."

PANDIT MOTILAL PROPOSES DISCUSSION.

After Mr. Crerar's statement, Pandit Motilal Nehru said he fully appreciated the action taken by the Hon. Mr. Patel in the interests of the House. (Applause). The Home Member's statement meant putting off the scheme for some time. The despatch to the Secretary of State had already been sent without observing the common courtesy of revealing any part of it to the President who mooted the whole question and was, therefore, entitled to fair play. Mr. Crerar's statement showed decisions were to be arrived at behind the back of the House and the President and were not to be discussed till then. Discussion after decision would be of no avail. If a Committee was now appointed what would it do? There was not enough material for it at present and then perhaps the Secretary of State might have again to be consulted and thus the scheme would drag on till such time as probably the Assembly itself would have ceased to exist and probably Lord Birkenhead himself would have left office if statements in the cables he had read to day were correct. The Secretary of State must know the Assembly's views before he came to a conclusion and so Pandit Motilal proposed a discussion on the material already available, namely, the President's exhaustive statement and Mr. Crerar's statement.

Mr. Crerar said he had no objection to allotting an official day for discussion on the existing material before the House but he pointed out that Government would not be able to take a contributory part in it until the Secretary of State's decisions were known. He preferred the Committee course, for, as soon as Government conclusions were known, they would

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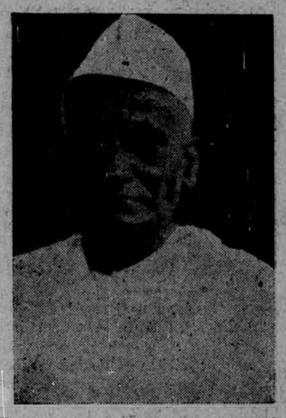
PANDIT NEHRU.



Who moved for postponement of the Black Bill.

SIR ALI IMAM

TO BE PRIME MINISTER TO NIZAM

CAWNPORE, Sept. 5.

It is rumoured that Sir Ali Imam will shortly proceed to Hyderabad (Deccan) as Prime Minister to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.—A.P.

SWARAJISTS VOTE WITH GOVERNMENT.

MADRAS COUNCIL SURPRISE

"PROPS" TO SIMON COMMISSION

MADRAS, Sept. 6.

In the Madras Council Government sustained a defeat this afternoon over Dr. Mallaya's adjournment motion regarding the increasing frequency of deaths under chloroform in the General Hospital.

An interesting debate ensued over Rajkumar Dorairaja's resolution recommending Government to supply the police with water hoses, tear gas bombs, etc., with a view to minimise the chances of opening fire on unruly and riotous mobs.

Sir Mahomed Oosman, Police Member, assured the House that the question of minimising the chances of opening fire would be examined and also the possibilities of using tear gas bombs as employed by the Shanghai Police. The motion was pressed to division and was lost by 59 votes to 4, the Swarajists voting with Government and "Justicites" remaining neutral. The Council adjourned till Saturday.—A. P.

"ON THRESHOLD OF POWER"

PROSPECTS OF LABOUR PARTY

FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO T. U. C

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Mr. Arthur Henderson bringing the Labour Party's fraternal greetings to the Trade Union Congress, said that Labour was now a national party and was only a serious alternative to the present Government. "The talk of violence, irresponsibility, even evidence of fanaticism and the suggested disintegration of our own ranks won't divert us from our objective." Labour now stood on the threshold of power. Therefore, it was important to maintain close contact between the industrial and political sides of the movement. The coming months would see Labour's greatest political adventure.

The Congress passed a resolution noting with alarm the ill effects of the manufacture of artificial silk on the health of workers and demanding investigation by the Home Officer. It also adopted a resolution viewing with alarm the floatation of artificial silk companies with inflated capital as likely to lead to industrial depression.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF RHINELAND.

M. BRIAND'S BLUNT TALK.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—Herr Mueller had an hour and a half's conversation with M. Briand this evening. It is learned that they cordially discussed among others the question of Rhineland evacuation. It is understood that M. Briand observed that the French view-point was already known. The question interested not only France, but Britain, Belgium and Italy and consequently no useful purpose would be served without securing agreement of these States.—Reuter.

NOTICE.

The Office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed to-day owing to Patoti holiday. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday.

MORE LOSS TO CABINET.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

According to the "Englishman" in addition to Lord Birkenhead the Cabinet may also lose the Postmaster-General, the Foreign Secretary and the Minister of Labour.—A. P.

HYPOCRISY OF KELLOGG PACT

NAHAS PASHA'S RUTHLESS EXPOSURE

EGYPT WILL NOT TOLERATE SUBSERVIENCE

Nahas Pasha, the leader of Wafd Party of Egypt sent a memorandum to the signatories of Kellogg Pact in which he states:—

"The Egyptian nation and its Parliament had attached much importance to the Pact by which war will become illegal and forbidden. The Egyptian nation is ready to co-operate with other nations to make this Pact a success and, in fact, preliminary steps had been taken by the former Government to join the Conference and also to place the Egyptian point of view before the signatories, but in the mean time Egypt's Cabinet changed and an unconstitutional Government is carrying on the administration of the country. This Cabinet has no authority to speak in the name of Egypt and only the Wafd can represent Egypt's case because it commands a majority of ninety per cent. of the members of Parliament. As Egypt is situated on the international thoroughfare, it is necessary that there should be a clear understanding of its position and its rights of independence. The British Government has mentioned some spheres of influence in the Note which has been made a basis for Britain's co-operation in the Peace Pact. The British Press while explaining these spheres of influence, has definitely mentioned Egypt as one of these spheres. If the British Government means what these papers have referred to, then the Egyptian nation must raise a strong protest against any Pact or Treaty that sacrifices the rights of Egypt because Egypt does not recognise any sort of subservience to any Foreign Power."

Proceeding, Nahas Pasha gives a historic sketch of Egypt's position with reference to other Powers. Egypt was independent from 1841 to 1882. The occupation of the British was illegal and from 1882 to 1899 the responsible British Ministers declared sixty times that the occupation was temporary.

Then Nahas Pasha goes on to describe Egypt's position during the Great War and then refers to the Declaration of 18th February and says:—

The Egyptian nation never admitted this Declaration and never recognised the so-called safeguards that the British Government wished to impose on Egypt in quite illegal manner. Then Egypt refused to enter into any negotiations on the basis of the Declaration of 18th February and, after all, Britain had to agree to open negotiations free from any restrictions of the Declaration.

I, as a representative of the Egyptian nation, want to impress on the signatories of the Kellogg Pact that peace of the world cannot be secured if the rights of the nations are allowed to be trampled in the way pointed out in article 10th of the British Note. If the other Powers cease to offer resistance in such cases, it means the weaker nations will be left in the clutches of the stronger and only force will rule in the world; in this way permanence of peace is not possible. If England wants to carry out Imperialistic schemes in the guise of protection of rights, then Egypt will never submit and Britain will never succeed except by the use of sheer brute force. Egypt does not bear any enmity towards England, but wants to remain on friendly terms and wants that the interests of Britain should be given proper safeguard. It is, however, certain that the rights of Egyptian independence should not be jeopardised. No doubt, England's interest in Suez Canal is great and a free passage through the Canal should be guaranteed but Egypt has nothing to say against this. In the Treaty of 1888 the neutrality of the Canal was agreed upon and Egypt still abides by that decision and the same is in force up to this time. Egypt is ready to agree to the handing over of the Canal management to any international body and much better to the League of Nations itself.—("Al-Ahram").

KHARAGPUR DISTURBANCES.

THREE MUSLIUMS SENT UP FOR TRIAL.

KHARAGPUR, Sept. 5.

Three Mahomedans were sent up for trial to-day on charges of murder and rioting. Normal work has not yet been resumed.—A. P.

DENMARK AND KELLOGG PACT.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Copenhagen.—The Danish Government has announced its intention of adhering to the Kellogg Pact provided it is ratified by Parliament.—Reuter.

CHINA TO "OUTLAW" WAR

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Nanking.—The Nationalist Government has decided to adhere to the Kellogg Pact.—Reuter.

CREATION OF GRAND COUNCIL

INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL SIDES OF LABOUR.

LONDON, Sept. 6.

Mr. Arthur Oenderson emphasising the need for close contact between the industrial and political sides of Labour yesterday submitted to the Trade Union Congress a plan to establish joint consultative and co-ordinating body which he named the Grand Council in addition to the existing National Joint Council. Such contact has already been established between the Labour Party and the Political Co-operative Party. Mr. Henderson contemplates still closer bond bringing the whole co-operative movement into a definite federation with trade union and political sections of Labour.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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YESTERDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

AGA KHAN SCORES DOUBLE.

DARIAL'S FINE PERFORMANCE.

A vast army of holiday-makers found the sport at the first big fixture of an interesting nature, but hardly so profitable. Only two favourites scored there being several sensational results.

H. H. Aga Khan took the big prize with Darial, and Morio the other representative was third. Aryavardha's success in the last race gave Robinson a nice double.

Important supporting events were the Criterion and the All-India Produce Stakes. Both were won by outsiders Darial II easily held My Lord in the "Trial", Barnett riding a great race but My Lord's was a game display and had he not thrown his jockey before the race and given other indications of being "fresh", he might have been nearer the winner. The redoubtable Mario was in the picture as expected and should improve on this display.

The valuable Criterion Stakes was won by Cog-a-L'Ane in the colours of Mr. Wadia. The much improved Tusculum ran a great race but Orange Lena and Live Wire hardly ran up to expectations.

Owned by Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar Dry Sugar took the big prize for Country breds. All's Well and Our Laddie were backed to the exclusion of all else, but they failed to hold this unconsidered outsider who is a well Knitfilly by Old Drury out of Sugar Co-Beccles IV.

Backers failed to find the winner in the Baldoyle Plate for the favourite, Santock could only manage a fourtes in a close finish. Modesty with M. Hoyt in the Saddle just got the better of Shri Narayan and Polecat. Eddy gave a poor display and I am afraid is hardly reliable.

This Freedom maintained a winning sequence when she accounted for Sea Chariot and Henrietta in the first division of the Lincoln Plate.

Aryavardha made a promising debut in the second division which he won by a short margin from Theona and Four Ssuare. Best backed here Milltown met with the same fate as most favourites and finished down the field.

The easiest victory of the afternoon was achieved by Radha'a in the Dealers' New Plate, an important Arab Event which attracted a representative field.

Sheema made a gallant attempt to get on terms with the winner but she failed to concede the weight. Gurma was never in the race while the well backed Prince Charlie and Zafar ran wretchedly.

Royal won the Poona Arab Stakes in fine style, to chagrin of those who had supported him at his previous outing. Yesterday with Ashwood astride he had no difficulty in accounting for the favourite Moofid who was thought unbeatable. Nassima could only manage a fourth but might have played a bigger part with stronger handling.

THE POONA ARAB STAKES.

Distance 1-1|2 miles.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. Terms for Arabs which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over, previous to 31st. March, 1928.

Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's ROYAL (7-10), Ashwood 1
Mr. A. J. Khaderi's MOOFID (7-6) Townsend 2
Mr. J. Chubildas' AASUF (8-7), Raymond 3
Messrs. E. H. Ghazala and Mahomed Jamoor's Nassima (8-2), Langford 4

Also Ran.: Najmah (8-12), Roman (8-12), St. Andrew's Eve (8-12), Saifulzaman (8-11), Walida (8-8), Akra (8-7), Maharaja (8-7), Rajeb (8-2), Prince Edward (7-12), and Sialkot (7-3).

Not Run: Zoolfakar (9-2), Prince Charlie (8-5), Gurma (8-5), Seewan (6-10).

The Race.—Najmah was slowly into her stride. Maharaja jumped out and made the running from Aasuf, Prince Edward and Royal with Moofid handy. Past the mile Aasuf was lengths ahead of Royal, Prince Edward, Moofid and Walida. At the turn Royal moved up and led Nassima and Prince Edward round. Royal went on easily held Moofid and Aasuf at bay. Nassima was just beaten out of a place.

Won by 1|2 length, 1|2 length, short head.

Time:—2mins. 5Bsecs.

First tote paid Rs. 282-8 for win, Rs. 80-8, Rs. 17 and Rs. 43 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 128 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 9 and Rs. 20-8 for places.

Favourite:—Moofid.

Winner trained privately.

THE ALL-INDIA PRODUCE STAKES

Distance 7 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 6,000 second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Terms for Country-bred entire Horses, Colts and Fillies, to run at three, four and five year old only (i.e. horses foaled in 1925 1924 and 1923).

Maharaj Kumar Himmat Singh of Idar's DRY SUGAR (7-5, carried 7-7), Harding 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's ALL'S WELL (8-7, carried 8-8), Riley 2
Messrs. Heath and W. Bird's OUR LADDIE (9-1), A. C. Walker 3
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Prayag (8-10), A. Clarke 4

Also Ran.—Sans Pariel (9-1), Sivaji (8-10), Tripoli (8-7), The Duke (8-10), Radha Devi (8-7), Swank (7-8), Jayakumar (8-10), Sunama (8-7), Drury Dance (7-8), and Allanah (7-8).

Not Run.—Royal Alliance (8-10), Political (8-7), Mandodary (8-7), D. Pretty (8-7) and Old Lady Foot (7-8).

The Race.—Radha Devi and Allanah were the last to leave the gate. Our Laddie made the early pace from All's Well, Prayag, Tripoli and Sivaji. Dry Sugar was prominent in the bunch. The half mile saw Prayag in front of All's Well, Dry Sugar and Our Laddie. Entering the straight All's Well and Our Laddie drew out and were contesting the issue when Dry Sugar dashed through on the rails score comfortably.

Won by 3|4 length, 3|4 length, 1 length.

Time:—1min. 32-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 880 for win, and Rs. 54-8, Rs. 12-8 and Rs. 14 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 448 for win and Rs. 32, Rs. 6-8 and Rs. 7 for places.

Favourite: All's Well.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE DEALERS' NEW PLATE.

Distance 1-1|2 miles.—Winner, Rs. 6,000 second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. Terms for Arabs imported direct from the country of foaling on or after 1st July, 1927.

Messrs. E H. Ghazala and Mahomed Jamoor's RADHA'A (7-2), Japeth 1
Mr. A. R. Taha's SHEEMA (9-3), Howell 2
Mr. S. B. Contractor's SUBRAM (8-4) W. G. Thompson 3
Mr. A. M. J. Talib's Gooliab (8-13) Barnett 4

Also Ran.—Quicksilver (9-3), Masud Beg (9-0), Gurma (9-0), Prince Charlie (8-11), My Bow (8-11), Eed (8-8), Nabil (7-11), Sayyad (8-8), Esmail Beg (7-11), Sarban II (8-7) Tai (8-4), Sterling (8-1), Seewan (7-11), Great Power (7-11) and Zafar (7-7).

Not Run:—Alder II (8-8), Moofid (8-4) and Topsy Turvey (7-11).

The Race:—Radha'a jumped to the front and showed the way to Sheema, Zafar and Seewan. Past the sixth furlong Radha'a was lengths ahead of Esmail Beg, Subram and Sheema with Eed last. Round the turn Sheema moved up but Radha'a went on and won with plenty to spare.

Won by 2 lengths, 3 lengths, 3 lengths Time.—2mins. 23-2|5 secs.

First tote paid Rs. 67-8 for win, and Rs. 40-8, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 87 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 28 for win, and Rs. 27-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 56-8 for places.

Favourite: Sheema.

Winner trained by A. M. Shamlan.

THE LINCOLN PLATE. (Div. I.)

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250, third, Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. G. D. Shutterworth's THIS FREEDOM (8-3), C. Hoyt 1
Lt.-Col. J. A. Shorten and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's SEA CHARIOT (8-8), Hutchins 2
Mr. Kelso's HENRIETTA (9-6), Hardinge 3
Mr. Certainty's The Fliver (8-11) Townsend 4

Also Ran.—Mahableshwar (9-3), Silver Charm (8-10), Romanesco (8-9), Dalcassian (7-8), Chinese Honeymoon (8-7), Arran Rose (8-6), Sir Tristam (8-5), Georgina (8-2), Bonaparte (7-13), Guinea Flight (7-8) Rani (7-5), and Roulette II (7-0).

Not Run:—Lucky Lad (8-3) and Charena (7-13).

The Race.—Silver Charm raced in front of The Fliver, Georgina, Guinea Flight, Sea Chariot, and Chinese Honeymoon with Mahabuleshwar last. The Fliver took command at the half mile and was followed by Guinea Flight, This Freedom and Sea Chariot. Round the turn This Freedom drew out chased by Sea Chariot. An exciting race home saw This Freedom win by a neck. Henrietta was a late third.

Won by neck, 3|4 length, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 16-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 47 for win, and Rs. 20, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 107 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 31-8 for win and Rs. 11, Rs. 15-8 and Rs. 42 for places.

Favourite: This Freedom.

Winner trained by R. Bence.

THE BALDOYLE PLATE.

Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's MODESTY (8-3), M. Hoyt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's SHRI NARAYAN (7-11), A. Clarke 2
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's POLECAT (7-9), T. Hill 3
Mr. Eve's Santock (9-2), Ritchie 4

Also Ran.—Wedding Day (9-3), The Monk (9-0), Eddy (8-8), Ardley (8-11), King Pippin (8-11), Goibio (8-7), Pack Up (8-6), Lady Theo (8-5), Fire Star (8-0), Thaxed (8-5), Riverine (7-7), Birdwood (7-6), and Starter (7-5).

All Ran.

The Race.—A good start saw Eddy flash out for a while from Modesty, Polecat and Pack Up with Starter and Ardley in the ruck. After three furlongs Modesty supplanted Eddy and after her came Santock, Pack Up and Shri Narayan. Modesty maintained her lead and in an exciting finish just stayed the challenge of Shri Narayan. Polecat kept Santock out of third place.

Won by head, head, neck.

Time.—1min. 15secs.

First tote paid Rs. 168 for win, and Rs. 47-8, Rs. 53 and Rs. 45-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 145-8 for win, and Rs. 26, Rs. 21-8 and Rs. 23-8 for places.

Favourite.—Santock bracket.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

THE TRIAL PLATE.

Distance 1 mile.—A Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 23,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. Terms for Horses.

H. H. Aga Khan's DARIAL II, (9-2), Barnett 1
Mr. A. Geddis' MY LORD (8-7), Burn 2
H. H. Aga Khan's MARIO (7-8), A. C. Walker 3
Mr. C. N. Dadia's Cap-a-Pie (9-7), Hutchins 4

Also Ran: Gift O' the Glen (9-2), Golden Quest (9-2), Prey (8-7), Eclair (8-6), and Casino (8-6).

Not Run: Coed Canlas (9-2), Wild Argosy (9-2), Dark Orient (9-2) and Coster Boy (8-6).

The Race.—On the way to the post, My Lord threw his jockey and bolted. He was eventually secured and remounted. A good start and on settling down Eclair made play from Mario, Darial II Golden Quest and Casino. My Lord and Prey were slowly away. At the half way stage Dariel II was leading from Mario, Casino, My Lord and Cap-a-Pie. Entering the straight My Lord challenged Darial who however failed to be impressed.

Won by 1' length, 1-1|2 length, half length.

Time.—1min. 42-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 14 for win, and Rs. 16, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 16 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 8 for win, and Rs. 8-8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 7-8.

Favourite:—Darial II, bracket.

Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE CRITERION.

Distance 7 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. For Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 5,000 or over after 31st March 1926.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's COQ-A-L'NE (8-13), Hutchins 1
H. H. Aga Khan's EASTERN BLOOM (7-7), A. C. Walker .. 2
Mr. Kelso's TUSCULUM (8-3), Hardinge 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Vijaya kumar (8-2), A. Clarke 4

Also Ran:—Wrigley's Gum (8-10), Sir Stingo (8-3), Pensacola (8-3), Live Wire (8-3), Orange Lena (8-2), Snhagad (8-2) Golden Shower (7-13) and Scottish Flag (7-11).

Not Run:—Burgos, Chinese Honeymoon Ardley and Blanchilles.

The Race.—Eastern Bloom was the quickest out of the gate the next in order being Coq-a-L'Ane and Wrigley's Gum while Pensacola brought up the rear. Orange Lena took charge at the half mile and was followed by Eastern Bloom, Tusculum and Coq-a-L'Ane. Approaching the turn Eastern Bloom forged ahead and led Coq-o-L'Ane, Vijayakumar and Tusculum into the straight. Coq-a-L'Ane collared Eastern Bloom opposite the stands and won fairly comfortably. Tusculum was a good third.

Don by 1|2 length; 3|4 length; 2 lengths.

Time—1min. 28-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 146 for win, and Rs. 27-8, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 24 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 81-8 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 13.

Favourite: Eastern Bloom.

Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE LINCOLN PLATE (Div. II)

Distance: 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

H. H. Aga Khan's ARYAVARDHA (8-11), A. C. Walker 1
Mr. M. C. Patel's THEONA (7-9), Stokes 2
Mr. H. M. Thaddeus' FOUR SQUARE (9-6), Riley 3
(8-7), Barnett 4
Mr. J. Jenkins' Roguey Poguey All Ran.

Won by neck 1|2 length, neck.

Time: 1min. 15-2|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 50 for win, and Rs. 31-8, Rs. 59 and Rs. 27-8 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 34|8 for win, and Rs. 15, Rs. 17 and Rs. 11 for places.

Favourite: Four Square and Milltown.

Winner trained by Robinson.

GOVT.'S HURRY TO RUSH "BOLSHIE" BILL.

(Continued from page 9.)

be placed before the Committee which would be readily available.

Lala Lajpat Rai asked if discussion now was not allowed regarding which part of the Assembly establishment would be under the President and which was under the Executive, what was the use of consulting the House on legislation affecting millions of people?

CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

The President suggested a Conference between himself, the Leader of the House and the Party Leaders to decide on the course of action.

Mr. Crerar agreed if the Select Committee proposed on the anti-Bolshevik Bill did not interfere. The party leaders agreed to the Conference.

BOLSHEVIKS' REMOVAL BILL

PT. NEHRU'S OBJECTION UPHELD

Mr. Crerar was then to move "that the Bolsheviks' Removal Bill be taken into consideration."

Pandit Motilal Nehru objected that sufficient notice as required by the rules had not been given. He said that Standing Order 38 provided that a motion that a measure should be taken into consideration should not be proposed until after a copy of the bill had been made available to members of the House for three days. Copies of the Bill were not received before September 4. on which date the Assembly met.

Pandit Motilal observed that so far as he knew no direction had been given by the President. It was doubtless within the discretion of the Chair to suspend the Standing Orders, but he urged that this was not a case where such discretion should be exercised. Firstly the measure was important and there was no reason why it should be rushed through in the manner proposed. Secondly no harm was likey to be done if a delay of two or three days occurred. Thirdly it was a matter on which there must be a full debate which was not possible when the ranks of the opposition were depleted owing to the fact that the session had just begun. Anticipating the Government case Pandit Motilal declared that publication in the Gazette of India was not enough. He for one never opened the Gazette which had interest for servies men only. (Laughter).

The President asked whether there was grave urgency about the matter.

GRAVE URGENCY.

Mr. Crerar replied that three days' delay would mean consequential delay in the progress of the measure. Government considered the matter one of grave urgency.

Pandit Motilal:—Then Government must comply with the rules.

MR. CRERAR'S PLEA.

Continuing Mr. Crerar said that Pandit Motilal had anticipated one or two obvious objections. The Bill was published in the "Gazette of India" on August 25 and copies of it were sent to members and were deposited also at the houses to mebers who were present in Simla. Members had thus in point of fact an opportunity of having the Bill in their hands. What the Chair had to take into consideration was whether in fact ample opportunity had been given to members of having the Bill in their possession and of reading it. It was a matter for the Chair to determine. When Pandit Motilal spoke of depleted benches on his side he was introducing extraneous matter.

INCORRECT STATEMENT.

Pandit Kunzru declared that the statement made by the Home Member, that copies of the Bill were deposited at the houses of members was far from correct. He asked for a copy on the 2nd and 3rd but could not get one.

VERY VICIOUS PRACTICE.

Lala Lajpat Rai declared that the present practice of depositing documents at members' houses was a very vicious one. Documents arrived containing the business for the following day at ten at night. That was the way the Legislative Department functioned.

The President: I hope you don't hold the Chair responsible for it. (Laughter).

Lala Lajpat Rai said he did not wish to touch the technical side of the question, but he asked why Government wished to rush the Bill through. Government must have arrived at a decision on the subject long ago. Members must be given an opportunity to consult the laws of other countries and study the matter. Government did not expect members to stay at home with a view to receiving a copy of the "Gazette of India." Why had they sprung a surprise?

EUROPEANS ALARMED!

Mr. Cocke: On that I have merely to Group expressed surprise and alarm at hearing from the other side that the matter was not urgent.

The President: Order, Order. The point at issue is whether copies were made available to members three days before to-day.

Mr. Cocke: On that I have merely to say that I received my copy in the "Gazette of India."

Sir Victor Sassoon said consideration of the "Gazette" did away with the necessity for supplying copies to members by other means. Moreover, Government could not guarantee delivery of notices to members.

The President: I wonder if the Law Members would help the House.

LAW MEMBER TO GOVT.'S RESCUE.

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das declared that publication in the "Gazette of India" was sufficient notice.

The President said that Pandit Motilal's object was that "making copies available" had a discretionary meaning under the Standing Orders?

The Law Member declared that Standing Order 12 did not refer to making Bills available for the reason that a Bill could be published in the "Gazette of India", but referred to notices and other papers of a similar character which could not be published in the "Gazette."

REPLY TO LAW MEMBER.

Pandit Motilal said he felt the Law Member had not studied the Standing Orders till a copy was just made available to him. He held publication in the "Gazette" was intended for the general public and did not dispense with the need of making a copy of a bill abailable for the use of members.

The Hon. Mr. Crerar replied that though publication in the Gazette was meant for the general public members of the Assembly were supplied with a copy of the Gazette as members of the Assembly.

The President asked whether any orders or directions had been issued by the President regarding the procedure to be followed.

Mr. Graham replied that no directions had been issued by the President. The custom of the House had been followed.

PRESIDENT'S RULING.

The President gave the following ruling:—

"It is a very difficult question as the Law Member has already pointed out. I think all difficulties would be solved if I were to postpone a decision on this question. That would mean that the consideration stage would go to the next day and no difficulty would arise. (Swarajist cheers). But I do not propose to take that course. I take the responsibilityy of giving my own ruling as I understand it. There is absolutely no doubt that this motion cannot be made unless copies of the Bill have been made available to honourable members three days before to-day. The question is whether in this case copies of the Bill have been made available to honourable members three days before to-day. I am clearly of the opinion that publication of the Bill in the Government Gazette cannot dispense with the obligation which is laid by the Standing Orders on the office to make copies available to honourable members. That expression has a special meaning attached to it by the Standing Orders and in the absence of any direction by my predecessor as to the manner in which a Bill is to be deposited and the place in which it is to be deposited. I am afraid I must hold that copies of the Bill have not been made available to honourable members three days before to-day. I, therefore, rule that this motion cannot be made to-day unless the Standing Orders are suspended. As no request has been made on this behalf, it is not necessary for the Chair to consider that point."

The ruling was greeted by the Opposition benches with cheers and in consequence of it to-day's sitting was a brief one.

INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE.

Sir George Rainy moved:

"That the Bill amending the Indian Life Insurance Companies Act providing inter alia for the collection of statistical information in respect of insurance business other than life assurance business should be referred to a Select Committee consisting of Mohamed Yakub, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir James Simpson, Lala Lajpat Rai, Messrs. H. G. Cocke, Jamnadas Mehta, G. D. Birla, A. H. Ghuznavi, Nirmal Chandra, Sesha Iyengar and the mover with instructions to report before September 10."

The Assembly adjourned till Saturday.—A. P.

MEMBERS OF CONFERENCE.

It is understood that the conference between the President and leaders of the parties and groups in the Assembly on the question of the separation scheme will be attended to-morrow by Mr. Crerar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Lala Lajpatrai, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Cocke, Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan, Mr. K. C. Roy and the Deputy President of the House, Maulvi Muhammed Yakub.—A. P.

(For yesterday's proceedings see page 11).

FOUNDATION OF FREE INDIA LAID.

DR. BESANT'S IMPRESSIONS OF LUCKNOW CONFERENCE.

"The work of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow" was the theme of a very illuminating public address delivered by Dr. Annie Besant to a crowded gathering of the citizens of Bombay on Thursday evening, in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, French Bridge.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presided.

Sir Chimanlal said they had all assembled there to hear first-hand from Dr. Besant of what had been done at Lucknow. They all remembered that it was at Lucknow in 1915 that the famous fact was arrived at on which the present Reforms were based. It was at Lucknow again that further understanding among all parties in the country had been arrived at. One might not agree entirely with everything that was done at Lucknow. Speaking for himself, he was not in agreement with the adult suffrage franchise which they had worked out.

DR. BESANT OVATED.

Dr. Besant was the recipient of a very rousing ovation when she stood up to deliver her address. She said it was very difficult for people who were engaged in a great piece of work to realize quite as to how that work would appear in future. Things which were so near were difficult to judge of as people would judge them in future. When in the future India would look back to this work which had lately been done in Lucknow.

FOUNDATION OF INDIA'S FREEDOM

They would soon realize that in that report a strong foundation of Indian freedom was solidly laid. It was a foundation on which the future generations of India would build their Swaraj. (Applause).

Mrs. Besant then dre wthe attention of her hearers to the salient features of the report of the Nehru Committee and discussed them threadbare. It was very easy to criticise but it was equally difficult to improve. Proceeding, Dr. Besant publicly promised that the Commonwealth of India Bill would be withdrawn when this new Bill was ready.

IMPORT OF DOMINION STATUS

One special matter, continued Mrs. Besant, would be very fully discussed during the next few months and that was the question of Dominion Status as compared with the question of compete independence. The two phrases demand ed, for thorough understanding, some knowledge of the history of the Dominions. No doubt, the dominions were held together by the Crown of England but it was common knowledge that they enjoyed absolute independence within their territories. Canada had her Ambassadors at Paris and Washington and the Dominions had declared that they would never again support Britain in a war unless they were previously consulted about the declaration of that war. Australia had even intimated her intention to retire from the Federation if the desired that position in preference to the position of a self-governing Dominion which she at present enjoyed.

INCAPABLE TO DEFEND AGAINST AGGRESSION.

There were, besides, several difficulties in their making an immediate demand for full independence. They could not ignore the fact that they were incapable of defending themselves against aggression from outside.

Dr. Besant admitted that there was some force in the argument that the Dominion of India would not be treated by Britain in the same way as other Dominions were treated.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF CONSTITUTION.

Dr. Besant then referred to the fundamental rights guaranteed in the new Constitution and observed that they were very admirably put together. All inequality between man and man was done away with in the Constitution and that was assuredly a distinct achievement.

The rights of nationality were very wide and comprehensive. A provision was made for the naturalisation of foreigners in India. She would indeed, like to come to India as a citizen by right. (Cheers).

On the question of adult suffrage, Mrs. Besant does not see eye to eye with the framers of the new Constitution. Adult suffrage would have been suite all right she said, if all people were educated.

Concluding Dr. Besant said that the beginning of self-government in India lay in the report of the Nehru Committee. It was not for them to ride roughshod over eminent politicians who had laboured hard over that report. India would be politically free once she was free in her soul and spirit and never again would she be enslaved. (Prolonged cheers).

"AFTER LUCKNOW"

FORGING OF SANCTION THE NEW TASK

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO MOTILAL AND ANSARI

Under the caption "After Lucknow", Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

"The most brilliant victory achieved at Lucknow, following as it does closely on the heels of Bardoli, makes a happy conjunction of events. Pandit Motilalji is to-day the proudest man in India and has every reason to be so. But even he could have done nothing if every one had not conspired to make the proceedings a success. It would have been easy for the Hindus or the Musalmans to block the way. The Sikhs could have done likewise. But no one had the heart to destroy the patient labours of the Nehru Committee. Little wonder that Pandit Malaviyaji, the irrepressible optimist, said that Swaraj would be attained in 1930.

TRIBUTE TO DR. ANSARI.

The honours for the happy result must however be shared with Pandit Nehru by Dr. Ansari. His invisible help was much greater than his visible and tactful guidance of the proceedings at Lucknow. He was ever at the beck and call of the Nehru Committee. He used all his unrivalled influence with the Musalmans in disarming their opposition. Hindus could not resist his transparent honesty and equally transparent nationalism. The Liberals led by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru lent a weight to the Conference which it would otherwise have lacked. I join Dr. Besant in her wish that they would reenter the National organisation. They need not lose their identity even as the Hindu and Musalman organisations do not lose theirs.

WORK AHEAD.

The mention of the Liberals brings us to the future work. There is still much diplomatic work to be done. But more than the diplomatic work is that of forging the sanction. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru truly observed that whether it was Dominion Status or Independence, a proper sanction would be necessary if the national demand was to be enforced. Bardoli has shown the way, if the sanction has to be non-voilent. The Congress creed has non-violence as its integral part. There is no denying the fact that non-violence had receded in the back-ground before Bardoli. But even as the Nehru report has made a unanimous demand possible, Bardoli has brought back the vanishing faith in non-violence.

THE NEED OF SANCTION.

If then we are sure of the sanction, we need not worry whether Swaraj is otherwise spelt Dominion Status or Independence. Dominion Status can easily become more than Independence, if we have sanction to back it. Independence can easily become a farce, if it lacks sanction. What is in a name if we have the reality? A rose smells just as sweet whether you know it by that name or any other. Let us therefore make up our minds as to whether it is to be non-violence or violence and let the rank and file work for the sanction in real earnest even as the diplomats must work at constitution-making."

BANKS V. INSURANCE COMPANIES.

HOW FOREIGN VESTED INTEREST BLOCK PROGRESS.

It has been the bitter experience of the Indian people that whenever they show restlessness to get freedom, vested interests at once get busy and do their best (in many cases successfully) to thwart such attempts. This has been prominently brought out in the 1919 Reforms and in the present constitution of what is known as the "Simon Commission." This of course refers to the political domination of this country, says "Indian Insurance."

When we come to consider the industrial and economic condition of this country, here again the experience of every Indian business-man has been that he has always encountered not only difficulties but positive opposition from vested interests. Taking a concrete case, the general insurance companies of India are trying against great odds, to build a steady business. In all countries outside India, banks and insurance companies are working side by side as one cannot exist without the other. It is only in India that banks not only do not co-operate with Indian insurance companies but deliberately discourage their customers from taking out policies from Indian insurance companies. Merchants have necessarily to go to banks for accommodation. Money is advanced both on goods stored in a warehouse and on goods exported from this country. In both cases, insurance policies are required against fire and against the perils of the sea. These policies have to be assigned to the banks as collateral. It has been the experience of some of the Indian insurance companies that when their policies were handed over by parties, non-Indian banks have either refused to accept them or have in many instances given hints to the customer that all future policies should be taken from British companies. Whenever the matter was taken up with the bank direct, the invariable reply given had been that this was being done under instructions from Head Office. The banks do not evidently realise—probably do not care to realise—what a great deal of harm—perhaps unwittingly—their attitude is doing to Indian insurance companies. The customers, after all, are easily influenced by the opinion of the banks about the insurance companies and when incidents of refusal take place, they draw their own conclusions adverse to Indian insurance companies. In this way, not only a great deal of direct harm is being done to Indian insurance companies in driving away customers from their field, but even other classes of insurance business with which the bank has nothing to do are also affected.

Most of the exchange banks doing business in this country earn their profit from the people of this country. Is this the sort of reward that Indian concerns should get in their own country from non-Indian banks? We hope that the banks will seriously consider this aspect of the matter and will see to it that they do not place any embargo on the normal growth of Indian insurance companies. These companies never ask for any direct help from banks.

We know that in the Madras Presidency the Imperial Bank and its branches represent a number of insurance companies. In our opinion, to allow banks to represent insurance companies is bad in principle because it gives a handle to them to insist upon insurance being placed with the company that they represent thereby making the insurance business under the control of the bank a close preserve for the few companies that they represent to the detriment of the local companies. If the Imperial Bank still wants to continue representing insurance companies, they will be doing a great service to this country by representing companies whose registered head offices are in India and in that way help these companies. The Imperial Bank can do this without any difficulty whatsoever. We therefore appeal to the Imperial Bank authorities either to abolish the system of representing insurance companies altogether or to include all Indian insurance companies also in their representation. The Indian insurance companies have a legitimate claim on the support of the Imperial Bank because it is the first and foremost national bank of India.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DABATE ON CABLE-BEAM MERGER SCHEME.

Mr. K. C. Roy speaking in support of his resolution regarding cable-beam marger scheme said as regards the Indian Radio Company whose name appeared in the Report he understood from the London "Times" that its control had passed into the hands of Marconis. As regards the Eastern Telegraph Company the question had been eight years old, but no decision had been reached. India, Mr. Roy said, was the biggest consumer of wireless output as she took in from March to May ten and a half millions of words against Canada 6 million, Australia 9, and South Africa nine millions. Those who sneered at India should realise what an important consumer and therefore a vital factor in the Imperial game India was. He found, that the British and Australian Governments were out frankly to make money. He asked why should the Indian Government not do the same.

Mr. K. C. Neogy supported the resolution.

Mr. N. M Joshi said Government had failed to protect the interests of India in many directions. This occurred in the case of the Imperial Airways Company. The British Government wanted to have bigger control over the communications of the world in competition with the United States of America. He objected to this being done at the expense of India. The interests of India were certainly not protected by handing the communications to private control.

Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhury was sorry that the Indian interests were not protected.

Sir James Simpson on behalf of the Associated Chamber of Commerce supported the resolution. From the business point of view, he said, the House was entitled to have full details of the correspondence on the subject. He believed however that the merger scheme would make for greater efficiency and economy.

MR. MACWATTERS EXPLAINS.

Mr. MacWatters welcomed the resolution as it gave the House an opportunity to take cognisance of a matter which was of economic and political importance to India. Mr. MacWatters said that Government were entirely not committed to the final arrangements. Only last week they received the full report of the Conference and they would examine the whole question. Any suggestions made by the Assembly would also be considered. Whatever be the Government of India's decision communications company would come into existence shortly, and if India did not agree early it would lose a seat on the Imperial Advisory Committee.

Mr. B. Das said he heaved a sigh of relief when he heard from Mr. MacWatters that India was not committed to any proposals. There was again in the merger scheme the principle of Imperial preference.

Mr. S. N. Haji criticised the proposal on financial grounds.

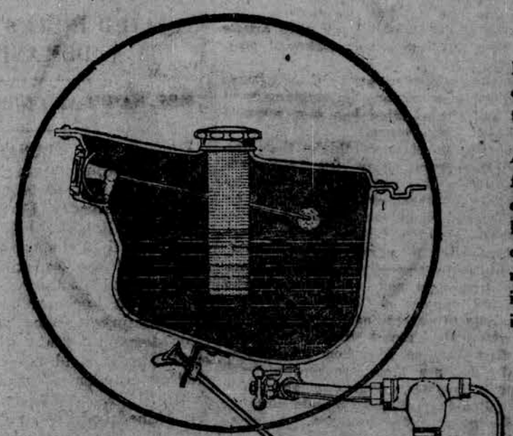
APPOINTMENT OF SIR ATUL WELCOMED.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas said that after hearing the debate the impression on his mind was that Sir Atul Chatterjee was delegated to the Committee for watching the brief for the Government of India. (Mr. MacWatters intervening said Sir Atul was appointed 'inter alia' for seeing that as a result of the merger scheme India would not have to pay more for cablegrams.) Sir Purshotamdas defended the appointment of Sir Atul on the Committee and said if the Standing Finance Committee had been consulted by the Government they would have recommended no other person than Sir Atul. There could not have been a better person available for the purpose. There was no doubt that if it was not necessary to come to an arrangement the Radio Company would have been able to reduce the rates, but until the radio services was more perfect cable companies had to be maintained. It was therefore a difficult problem facing the Committee in London. The Committee had arrived at a feasible solution of the difficult problem. He was sure that the Government of India would watch very carefully the recommendations of the merger Committee and, if desirable, consult the Standing Finance Committee before giving concurrence to any sugestion which might come forward from the Committee in London.

Mr. K. C. Roy's resolution was carried.

Sofia—The aeroplane "Princess Xenia" has arrived from Aleppo. It will leave for London at 5-30 this morning.—Reuter.

The NEW CAR



Cross-sectional view of welded petrol tank showing fire-proof filling sieve and petrol gauge.

Capacity 10½ Imperial gallons.

Strong—withstands 90 pounds air pressure.

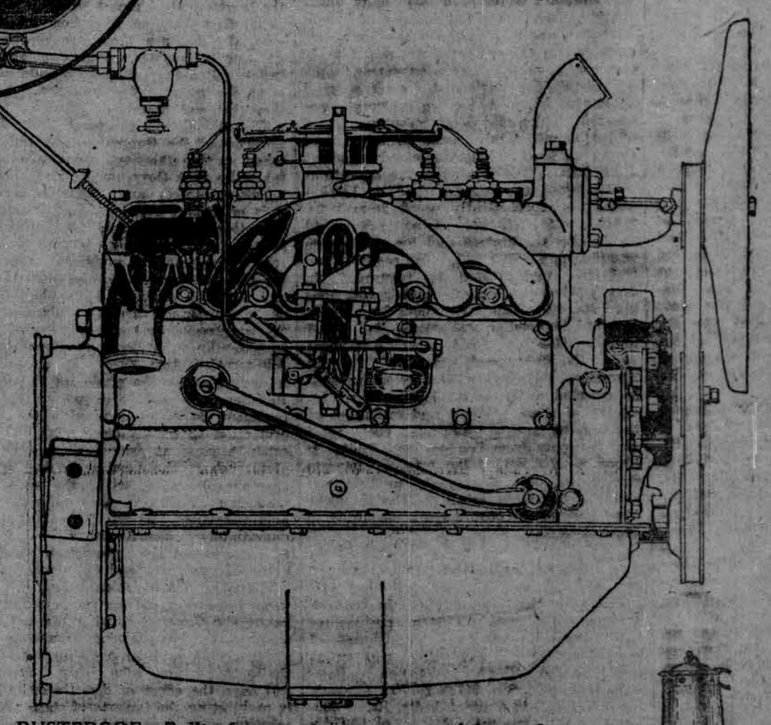
Rustproof

Fireproof

Troubleproof

PETROL TANK—Safe, simple, efficient, enduring—these are the outstanding qualities of the petrol tank of the new Model A Ford car.

A fine-mesh circular sieve extends downward from the inlet opening of the tank, effectually eliminating all danger of fire from flames nearby, precisely as the famous * Davey lamp has eliminated the hazard of gas explosions in coal mines. Another safety feature of the tank is its strength. It has successfully withstood an internal air pressure of ninety pounds.



RUSTPROOF—Built of terne plate, a rustproof form of steel, and manufactured by the seam resistance welding method, the tank is a part of the cowl of the car, it provides a steady supply of fuel to the engine by gravity, the simplest and most dependable method. The sieve which protects the fuel from external flame also filters it as it enters. Small particles which do manage to escape through the sieve into the tank are removed by a petrol filter between tank and carburetor.

* Davey Lamp as used in coal mines.

Ford

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

IN 7.

TRADE & FINANCE.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN SLOUGH OF DESPONDENCY.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
Bombay, Sept 6.

MONEY.

Due to the incidence of numerous holidays, the volume of business in all markets has been relatively restricted.

Month-end requirements having been satisfied, money rates again relaxed, call funds falling from 3 1/4-3½ per cent to 2 3/4-3 per cent. The payment of dividends on Bonds due 1st September together with the maturing of Treasury bills were contributing factors to the present condition. The Trade demand shows an increase of Rs. 76.06 lacs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 2 3/4 per cent, three months 3 per cent, four months 3 1/4 per cent and six months 3½ per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 31st August 1928 shows a slight increase of Rs. 5.66 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now amounting to Rs. 25,01,93,000 as compared with Rs. 30.12 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 29.17, an increase of 0.38 per cent over last week. Loans are up by Rs. 5.01 lacs. Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have decreased by Rs. 2.16 lacs and Rs. 2.63 lacs. Government deposits declined by Rs. 12.94 lacs to Rs. 17.07 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 82.69 lacs to Rs. 68.08 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

Although there have been some tranactions in the gilt-edged market, prices on the whole show little change. A premium of about 1/16 per cent is still commanded by the New Loans. 3½ per cent Paper remained steady at Rs. 73-14-6 and 1945-55 Loan at Rs. 106-3. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans were unmoved at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 102. 5½ per cent 1928 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 105-2. 6 per cent Bonds, 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102-15 and Rs. 103-15 and 1932 at Rs. 105-2. 6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan was unchanged at Rs. 110-8. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan slighty receded to Rs. 85-4 and 1934-37 was stationary at Rs. 93-4. 4½ per cent 1934 Bonds are quoted at Rs. 97-9 and 1955-60 Loan at Rs. 94-2.

The currency return as of 31st August 1928 shows a rise of Rs. 81.69 lacs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 182.90 crores. Silver coins and bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 65.91 lacs to Rs. 102.50 crores and by Rs. 25.31 lacs to Rs. 2.71 crores respectively. Securities in India have declined by Rs. 9.37 lacs to Rs. 42.60 crores, while gold coin and bullion show no change. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.80 as against 73.63 a week ago.

The Statement of the combined account of the Gold Standard and Paper Currency Reserves as of 31st August 1928 is given below:—

LIABILITIES.

	(in crss)
Notes in Circulation Rs.	182.90
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
	Rs. 222.90

ASSETS.

	(in crss)
Silver Coin and Bullion	Rs. 91.89
Rupee securities	Rs. 42.60
Bold securities	Rs. 55.78
Gold coin and bullion held in India	Rs. 29.76
Gold coin and bullion held in England	Rs. 2.87
	Rs. 222.90

Percentage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 39.66.

N. B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d. per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13.1/3 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

No important changes have occurred in sterling exchange which has remained steady throughout. There have been sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 5-15/16d. and a few buyers at 1s. 5-31/32d. Calcutta reports a steady to firm market with business done at 1s. 5-31/32, sellers predominating. The enquiry for all remittances is still limited. Forward deliveries are steady, the quotations being as follows:—September 1s. 5-15/16d October 1s. 5-31/32d. November 1s. 6d. December/January 1s. 6-1/32d. and February/March 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling rate was almost unchanged at $4.85-9/32. French francs, the Belga and the Italian lira are quoted at 124.27, 34.90 and 92.72 respectively.

All tenders for sterling received on the 30th August have been rejected £.500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 5th September 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

All tenders for sterling received on the 5th September 1928 have been rejected £.500,000 will be offered for tenders on Wednesday the 12th September 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD.

Following the September settlement, there was a slight improvement in the price of ready which rose 6 pies per tola to Rs. 21-6-0. However, there was no particular betterment in market conditions, the offtake continuing at some 8,000 tolas. Stocks on hand are slightly lowered at 1 3/4 lacs tolas. Sovereign rates have remained steady during the period, ready being quoted at Rs. 13-7-3 and delivery 27th October at Rs. 13-7-0. In the London market the quotation for gold declined at the close to 84s. 11½d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-6-0 and Rs. 21-5.6 for ready and 1st September settlement, Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-6-0 for 1st October settlement and Rs. 21-6-3 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 29th October settlement The incoming mail is expected to bring £.20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £.60,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 322,553 in bar and coin. The shipment from London on 31st August amounted to £.20,000.

SILVER.

Silver has been an oscillating market this week with prices towards the end lower than those ruling last week. The price of ready opened at Rs. 60-14, dropped to Rs. 60-2, rose to Rs. 60-8, declined finally and closed at Rs. 60-2. As our market has for sometime been under parity, naturally the interest of both American and China Banks has centered on buying. Their operations this week, however, have not been relatively large. This being the settlement week a good volume of business in carry-overs was effected. The off-take, including that of settlement, totals some 85 bars and stocks on hand have increased to about 4,700 bars. Following the yen operations in Shanghai, the rate for T. T. on London there sympathetically eased from 2s. 8.1/8d. to 2s. 7-13/16d, closing at 2. 7-3/4d In London the highest and lowest were 26-7/8d. and 26-9/16d, for ready and 27-1/16d and 26 3/4d. for forward. In over market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60-14 and Rs. 60-2 for ready and 3rd September settlement, Rs. 61-1 and Rs. 60-5 for 4th October settlement and Rs. 60-14 and Rs. 60-7 for 1st November settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £.208,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 257,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 1234 bars and Rs. 39,600 in coin. The shipment from London on 31st August amounted to about £.42,000.

SHARES.

Prices in the share market this week are generally lower. Cotton mill shares have displayed weakness and most of the leaders have suffered losses as is shown in the following quotations:—Bombay Dyeings Rs 917/8.737/8; Century Rs. 377/8-367/8; Central India Rs. 500-496/4; Crescent Rs. 146/4-141/4; Fazulbhoy Rs. 775-752/8; Indian Bleaching Rs. 232/8.227/8; Indore Malwa Rs. 368/12-366/4; Kohinoor Rs. 213/12-206/4; New Great Rs. 247/8-240; Pearls Rs. 496/4-482/8; Simplex Rs. 112/8-107/8 and Swadeshi Rs. 461/4.456/4.

The cotton mill industry is still in a slough of despond and renewed efforts to arrive at a settlement between labour and the millowners have continued unavailing. It is indeed high time that Government do take determined steps to bring this impasse to an end. Any continuation of the critical stage into which this all-important industry has fallen may probably result in its collapse. The opportune moment seems to be at hand for the authorities concerned to take proper action in restoring more normal conditions.

A fair volume of business was done in the miscellaneous section. Tata Steel shares, as has been the case for some weeks, moved according to the varying reports from Jamshedpur. After a weak opening they closed steadier, Ordys. being quoted at Rs. 66/8 and Defds at Rs. 228/12. Andhra Valleys were steady, closing at Rs. 697/8, while Tata Hydros receded from Rs. 1075 to Rs. 1060. Alcocks were down to Rs. 333/12. Bombay Burma Trading shares declined by about Rs. 10 to Rs. 765. Bombay Tramway shares receded from Rs. 152/8 to Rs. 151/4. Bombay Steam shares registered a small decline from Rs. 277/8 to Rs. 273/12, while Scindias rose from Rs. 13/12 to 14/4. Cement shares kept weak throughout, Bundis closing at Rs. 23/14 and Indian Cements at Rs. 346/4. Katni Ordys. are quoted at Rs. 247/8 and Defds. at Rs. 883/12. In railway shares Ahmd. Prantij went into ex-dividend at Rs. 895 and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 133/8xd. Other shares were unchanged.

Bank shares maintained steady, Imperial Banks being quoted at Rs. 1461/4 and Contributories at Rs. 353/12. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 91 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 24/2.

The share market closed on the afternoon of the 4th instant and will not reopen until September 12th, 1928.

CALCUTTA.

Hessians have continued to decline moving from Rs. 19/4 to Rs. 17/4. Jute shares in the Calcutta market kept quiet and dull.

ARTIFICIAL GHEE & BUTTER

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNOR.

A Memorial has been sent to His Excellency The Governor of Bombay in Council, Poona, on the Subject of Imports of Artificial Ghee and Butter, by the Butter Merchants' Association, Bombay, the text of which is as follows:—

"Your Excellency,—I am authorised by the Butter Merchants' Association, Bombay, to submit to your Excellency's kind consideration, this Memorial, which respectfully showeth as under:—

That Your Excellency might be aware that various brands of artificial ghee known as "vegetable products" are being imported into this Presidency in enormous quantities for the last seven years, and that their deceiving resemblance with ghee and butter are affording great facility for their use as adulterants with ghee and butter, and this fraudulent practice has spread so far and wide and on such a large scale that not only those who wish to obtain pure ghee or butter are finding it very difficult to get it, but the dealers also who wish to stock and sell pure article have been put into a very awkward position.

That the evils, these artificial substitutes have given rise to, are far-reaching and many, and the question has now assumed an all-India importance.

That this Association thinks that the Punjab Government have done commendable efforts in this matter, inasmuch as they have got these articles analysed by their Chemical Examiner and also tried an experiment on two kittens of the same litter by feeding these with ghee and artificial substitute respectively, and in view of the disclosures made, your Government also should appoint a Committee of say five analysts to analyse, at least, some of the brands and to report whether they are, in the first instance, free from animal fat, especially because there are reports from well-known analysts to the exect that even the so-called best of these brands contains a major portion of animal fat, and whether they are harmless.

That though at the request of the Punjab Government the Government of India have taken up this question, it will take months taken by that Government, and therefore, together before any effective action is it is of utmost urgency that meanwhile your Government should take provisional steps by immediately issuing orders to the effect that no artificial substitutes for ghee and butter shall be sold in loose, and that the existing stock shall be immediately canned in small sealed time for the purpose of consumers, if any, and by amending the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925, so as to make it applicable for the whole of the Bombay Presidency and more stringent to fraudlent dealers and provide for proper protection to the dealers acting in good faith, because at present the genuine dealers such as the members of this Association are also faced with the same disadvantages. That the rules for the administration of the Act should be immediately passed with the necessary alterations and the provisions should be enforced vigilently and effectively.

That this Association finally prays Your Excellency to put up a strong case before the Government of India in order that, that Government realising the seriousness and proper importance of the matter may take such action as will have the effect of directly or indirectly prohibiting the imports of these artificial substitutes as suggested in the enclosed statement, as any other measures, however effective they may be proposed to be made, will fail to achieve their object."

INDIAN CHRISTIANS AND NATIONALISM.

(Continued from Page

deserved their universal reputation as the world's best type of educationalists by their foundation of first-rate schools and colleges. The other European missionaries purely engaged in missionary work, have by their arduous and unceasing efforts, transformed rough and barren territories entrusted to their charge into rich vineyards, thereby raising the standard of living of our people and imparting to them an extremely useful general training.

But the fact has still to be faced that few Indians have come into their own, and the major, if not the entire, portion of higher appointments in the Church are held by Europeans. I believe just now it would be almost like a child crying for the moon for a few more Indian Protestant Christian clergymen to be appointed as Bishops at the head of an Indian diocese of the Church of England, though there is only one now, the Bishop of Dornakal. Even in the Roman Catholic Church, reputed as it is to be the most democratic institution in the world with no bias towards class or race (for, a miller's son, or a Negroe, if he is qualified, can be elected by the conclave of Cardinals to the Chair of St. Peter's in Rome) has only two dioceses,—of Mangalore and Tuticorin, manned by Indian Bishops leaving aside the four Indian Catholic Bishops of the Syro-Malabar rite in Travancore and Cochin. There was a large section of the Catholics who strongly believed that this poor record of Indianisation would remarkably improve by one big stride in the appointment of an Indian to the vacant Archbishopric of Bombay, now most worthily filled by Most Rev. Dr. Joachim De Lima, S.J. It would have been a true gesture of statesmanship to have sealed the truce between Portugal and Rome by this great act of grace, but we were sorely disappointed. With the Indianisation of the higher ranks of the clerical appointments, there would be established a true feeling of sympathy between the Christians and the Non-Christians, and the latter will, when India wins self-government, stretch forth to the former the true hand of fellowship as the "sons of the soil." Above all, with the disappearance of the European clergymen from the higher spheres of the Church in India, yielding place to the Indians, the gordian knot of the rigid maintenance of relations with our British patrons to the gross neglect of fostering cordial relations with other Indian communities, will be effectively cut in twain.

MAHATMA AS PEACE-MAKER

AHMEDABAD LABOUR DISPUTE.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 3.

The Secretary of the Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, the Secretary of the Labour Union and the authorities of the Saraspur Mill met Ghandiji last evening at his Ashram and settled the dispute in the Saraspur mill consequent on the alleged victimization of two representatives of the Labour Union working in the Saraspur mill. The mill authorities agreed to reinstate one of them subject to the payment of a fine or other penalty for his quarreling with and beating some workmen. As regards the other representative the matter would be considered on the return of Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai, the Agent of the Mill from England, and if need be the matter would be submitted for arbitration.—A. P.

UNITED INDIA'S MINIMUM DEMAND.

MRS. NAIDU AND NEHRU SCHEME.

BENARES, Sept. 5.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who was specially invited to take part in the Benares University Parliament debate on Nehru Report held this afternoon remarked that the report was a historic and epoch-making document. She referred to the wonderful unity achieved at Lucknow and pointed out that Dominion Status was the irreducible demand for a Untied India. Principal Dhruva, and several others including students participated in the debate. Mr. Naidu left this evening for Ahmedabad.—A. P.

REASSURING NEWS FROM SRINAGAR.

ITALIAN EXPLORER IN RESCUE WORK.

LAHORE, Sept. 6.

The latest news from Srinagar is reassuring. The weather has cleared and the flood has subsided considerably. Several houses have collapsed, but no loss of life is reported. The Jhelum River is still high, but the bunds are well protected by State troops. It is stated that among those who rendered assistance was the Duke of Spoleto who is at present in Kashmir preparing for his expedition next year. He helped to rescue the property of the Resident at Srinagar whose house is now under six feet of water. The flood in the Chenab river is reported to have done much damage to cattle in the village of Sialkot, Wazirabad and Gujrat districts.

Mails from Srinagar are coming, but proper communication between Rawalpindi and Srinagar is not expected till next week.—A. P.

BOKANOWSKI DISASTER SEQUEL.

REORGANISATION OF AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Paris.—As a sequel to the Bokanowski disaster, the Government have decided to establish an Air Ministry with a whole-time politician in charge for the purpose of completely reorganising the Air service.—Reuter.

N. W. R. BREACHES.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway at Rawalpidi wires under date September 5:—

Breaches between Malakwal and Khushab were repaired at 23 hours yesterday and through communication has ben restored.—A. P.

SPECIAL MEASURES UNDESIRABLE

DUTCH RUBBER GROWERS' RESOLVE

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Amsterdam.—A meeting of the Dutch rubber-growers had a lengthy discussion on the report of the Rubber Committee, and decided that special measures were not desirable in the present circumstances. They also decided that the Rubber Committee should continue in existence in order to maintain connection with foreign interests.—Reuter's Special.

PHOSFERINE for Weariness

Miss Ivy Duke,

the well-known Actress and famous British Film Star, *Writes* :—

"THE restorative qualities of Phosferine are really remarkable. Film work is at all times one of the most exacting forms of art, and often it is one of the most exhausting; but Phosferine invariably repairs the damage done by working on tense scenes in the glare of high-power lamps in the studio, and out in the open in all sorts of weather. It is the most wonderful tonic I know for bracing up one after a prolonged spell of all-night work, and its invigorating effect on the nerves that have to bear a heavy strain is really wonderful. Mr. Guy Newall, my husband, has also found Phosferine an invaluable remedy for physical weariness and brain-fag, as it adds enormously to one's powers of endurance."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Colitis

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

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SEASON'S ONLY PICTURES HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY THE HIGH CLASS PUBLIC

Oh! Dream!
How Sweet it is?

Well-you want to know this, why not come to-day?

See that is nicely shown in this

New Gorgeous Production of
KRISHNA FILM CO'.S

DREAM LAND

OWING TO JANMASTHMI HOLIDAY SPECIAL FILM OF KRISHNA'S

MAGIC-FLUTE

WILL BE SHOWN ALSO

Starring Screen Favourite
Miss GULAB and Miss RAMPYARI

Extraordinary Grand and Gorgeous Settings with Beautiful Scenery, Lovely Story—Lovely Love—Romance.

ALSO

STAGE DANCE by Miss KISHORI

WITH SWEET SONG AND PLEASANT MUSIC.

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & SUNDAY 5 SHOWS
3, 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE, New Charni Road.

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PARSIS AND SIMON COMMISSION

A PLEA FOR CO-OPERATION

(BY G. K. N.)

II.

(The Editor does not necessarily share the views of writers of Special articles).

I now produce some specific reasons why the Parsi community as such should not be the only one to dare individious isolation and shun the Simon Commission as a thing unclean in its superior wisdom.

Of all the objections that are taken against cooperation the most flimsy is that of possible offence to the great Hindu and Musalman communities. I would premise by a query whether there has been any one who during the last 15 years or so has laid greater stress on the advisability of cultivating deeper fraternal commerce with the Hindus and Musalmans. It was not so very long ago when the gentleman who are quoting from pseudo-historical texts on the expediency of concord were schewing all contact of non-Parsis are irreligious. And to this day the opposition to the Gour Bill is rooted in kindred prejudice, a dark piece of arrogant anachronism in this century and this country. It is very clear that the objection is not from non-Parsis but from certain Parsis alone who put much greater faith in their own opinion than is justified in the interests of the community. Were the non-Parsi Indians at one in this matter, there was no question of the Parsi attitude. But the Hindus and Moslems and Christian and Sikhs, all are divided.

In January last I said that should the Government employ some means by which the public would be attracted the balance was sure to be favourable to the Simonities. It is not for me to retrace the history of the Commission since then. But is not the result even as I have predicted? It is the greatest triumph, or as I would have it, most cogent reasoning of the saner element among Indian thinkers, that now almost all the Provincia Councils have elected to afford help to the Commission. This is an evidence the solidity of which is simply unshakable. And look at the composition of these Councils. They have all religiously heterogenous components: Hindu, Musalman, Christian, Sikh and in some instances Parsi. They, therefore, must represent, if they represent anything indeed the general trend of major Indian opinion. Are the Parsis prepared to single themselves out against this consolidated opinion as the super-dissenters, as a curiosity among Indians, enlightened elders infantile sulks?

Let us scan the Hindu community. My friends and I have not been able to keep the record chronologically as correctly as some of my opponents who are professed politicials. But roughly I see that there are some forty bodies and prominent individuals in India who have lent their support to the Royal Commissions. It will be easy to prick holes in these associations. But there they are:

The Calcutta Marvari Association, The Non Sudras of Bengal, Bengal Ladlords, South Indian Liberals, Shakt riyal Conference of Madras, Hindu Mahajan Committee of Bombay, The Sanatan Dharma League of Delhi, Punjab Provincial Hindu Conference, Non-Brahmin party of Central Provinces and Berar, Adi Dravidas of Central Sabha, Justice Party, The body of powerful opinion lead by Raja Narendranath in Punjab and The Jain community of Bombay.

These may not all be associations the most noised abroad Moscow may not echo to their perfervid accent. But there they are large as life.

As regards the Musalmans, I wish India had half a dozen independent newspapers: The notorious canker of partisan leader writing which G. B. Shaw so mordantly lays bare is reducing Indian journalism to futility as reflectors of public opinion. Unfortunately, almost all our dailies are representatives of cliques or coteries. Hence the public is shut out from facts and reality and truth, except as they happen before their eyes. Otherwise the people of Bombay, for example, would be amazed to find the Musalman fervour for co-operation. The Moslem opposition to boycott is still growing.

Next take certain public bodies which are mixed and which like the Provincial Councils represent the joint Hindu and Moslem Christian and Sikh resolve. The following at least are those that have decided to co-operate:— The Madras People's party, Punjab Chief's Association, Punjab Labour Board, the British Empire Association. The Orissa Liberal League, The independent constitutional League Madras, The Punjab Soudager Conference, Northern India Chamber of Commerce, Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

The one point I want to make is this. Every religious denomination more or less is divided on the Simon issue. And obviously they, quite as well as heavy majorities of political units, are permitted the freedom of joining or not joining the Commission. The balance of opinion in some communities is for, in others against. The Hindus, the Musalmans the Depressed classes, who are not less than six crores, the influential Christian communities the martial Sikhs, these all come forward to appreciate "both" sides of the shield. Are the Parsis alone going to protest as an entire organised religious unit and to have the world believe that every man Jack among them, holds Simon Commission as unworthy of notice? Or, more deplorable still, are the Parsis inert, sterile of thought insouciant of the future? Are they content apathetically to accept the dictation of a couple of exceedingly vocal public men? It is very patent that what the Parsis sadly lack is capable leadership. There are no outstanding figures to-day to point them the way to reasoned advance.

For my part, I would appeal to such non-Parsis as have taken almost what I should call hereditary interest in the community like Mr. M. R. Jayaker to brave unpopularity once again and help out the Parsis along with his own community from the slough of stagnation. The present want of perception is the most deplorable symptom, premonitary of decline. I would much rather see them erect and straightforwardly err than remain slothfully passive. The former position at any rate would connote communal vitality. The latter is an argument of death, a precursor of helpless self-effacement, blank negation. It is upto a couple of Parsi men of wealth and public spirit to procure facilities for signatures to the enabling document of co-operation. It is not yet too late. It may be too late, a few weeks hence.

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POLICE SUB-INSPECTOR CROSS-EXAMINED

TELEGRAPH MASTER TO PUT IN STATEMENT

POONA, Sept. 5.

Cross-examined in the case against J. Simeons, Telegraph Master, Mr. Mali, Sub-Inspector of Police said that he was told by Bhimaji Pusaji one of the complainants that the accused had with him the da before arrest some telegrams and papers. He could not say whether they were important or not, or whether they could have corroborated the witness without seeing them. The accused's room in the National Hotel was not searched but the accused had shown the witness his box. A tongawalla told the witness on the day of the arrest that the accused had destroyed some papers while being driven in his tonga. The tongawalla who had been specially sent for by the witness mentioned the place where the accused destroyed the papers. Parekh gave the witness a description of the accused. The witness did not know whether other witnesses in the case attended races.

The accused stated that he had nothing to say but would put in a written statement later.—A. P.

THE HAIFA CONFERENCE

IBN SAUD AND HEDJAZ RAILWAY

"The Financial Times" has written about the conference held at Haifa to discuss the question of the Hedjaz Railway line and attended by the British, the French and the Wahabi Delegates. The paper states that the Wahabis are reported to have said that the Railway was constructed with the sums subscribed by Muslims and was particularly used for the conveyance of pilgrims to Mecca; and so it belonged to them. The Wahabis say this in addition to what was discussed in the conference. Nearly half of the said Railway is out of use on account of the damages it sustained in the days of the Great War. Its construction took up two million sterling of which half million sterling were subscribed by Turkey herself. The major portion of the amount was, however, paid by Muslims residing in different parts of the world.—"Al-Moqattam," August 1.

SHILOTRI BANK CASE

MR. NADKARNI CROSS-EXAMINED

When the Shilotri Bank case was called up for hearing on Wednesday before the Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. A. R. Gadkari, counsel for the defence, cross-examined Mr. Nadkarni, prosecution witness. In this case Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri, Managing Director of the Shilotri Bank (in liquidation), stands charged with embezzlement in respect of Government securities to the value of Rs. 2,12,000.

SECURITIES AND SAFE.

In answer to defence counsel, witness said that he was the next responsible officer after the accused in the Bank and that in the absence of the accused he (witness) used to attend to the affairs of the Bank. The securities and other important documents of the Bank were kept in the only safe on the premises and used to be handled only by witness, accused, the accountant and the cashier. According to the rules of the Bank accused was entitled to draw for travelling expenses incurred by him for the Bank. When the Poona Branch of the Bank was opened accused made several trips to Poona and stayed there for some time. Instead of drawing the amounts due to him on this account, accused debited these dues to his personal account with the Bank.

PANIC OF SHAREHOLDERS.

Proceeding witness admitted that in 1922 several shareholders of the Bank were anxious to sell off their shares as a result of the general depression in the market. The Shilotri Bank shares were not quoted in the market as they were in the hands of very few people. Therefore in order to maintain the Bank's prestige and to stop the panic of the shareholders, accused had to purchase those aggregating to Rs. 1,72,000 in value. To pay this sum accused overdrew the amount from the Bank and debited it to his personal account to the full extent. All these were open transactions and there was no concealment at all about them.

Further hearing was adjourned.

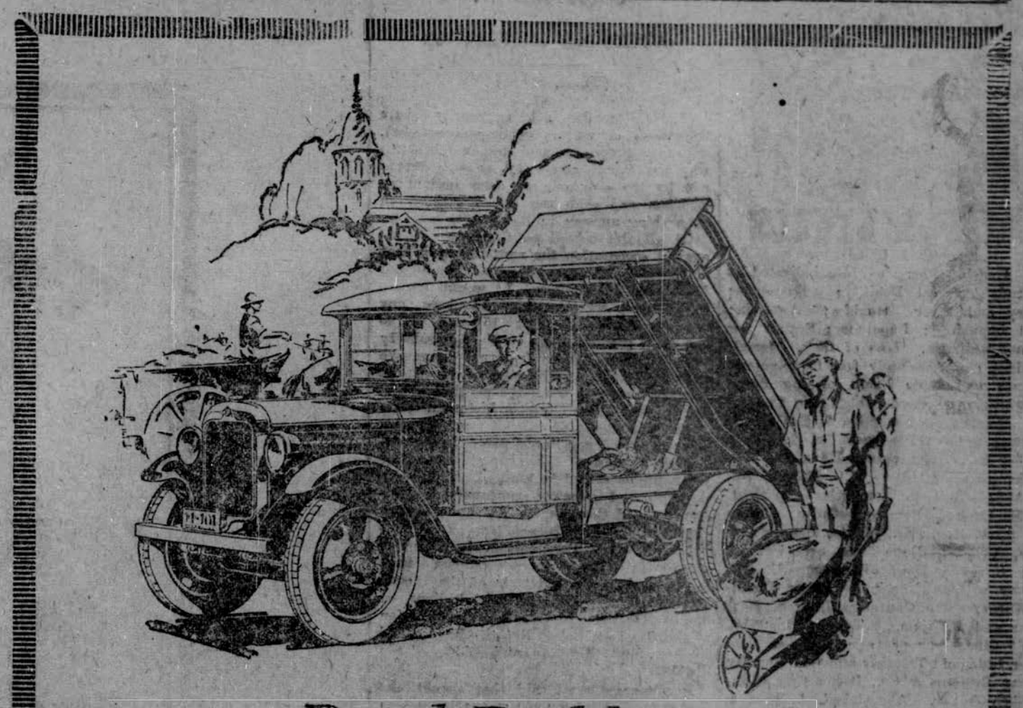
DEAD BODY FOUND

CORONER HOLDS INQUEST

The Bombay City Police have closed for traffic Kika Street where a portion of the five-storeyed house collapsed on Wednesday morning, and with the aid of the Bombay Fire Brigade they are still excavating the debris under which it is believed four persons were buried. After strenuous efforts a dead body of a man was found at about 10 p.m., on Wednesday, which was in a very mutilated condition. It was identified more by the dhotar he had put on than by any marks on his body as the head was completely smashed.

The Fire Brigade worked the whole day on Thursday with a view to recover the three other bodies. The dead body found under the debris was identified as that of Gokuldas Raghavji (35), a Banya, by his brother-in-law, Govardhandas Kalyanji Bhat. Mr. Bhat told the Coroner that on hearing that the house in which the deceased lived had collapsed at 8 p.m. on Wednesday he immediately went to the spot and found the Fire Brigade men excavating the debris. At 10 p.m. the body of the deceased was recovered. He identified the deceased from the dhotar he had put on.

The Coroner after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing.



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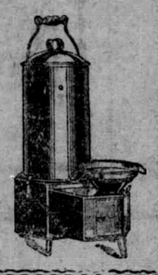

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RUSSIA THROUCH INDIAN EYES

(Continued From Page 8.)

literacy. The Government is sparing no pains in affording the facilities for a splendid all-round education to its people. This education includes both a physical and a mental training. The result has been remarkable. Men, women and children, even including old men and women have, within the past few years, have shown immense promise amounting almost to propheecy of a complete wiping out of illiteracy within the next few years. A special feature was the desire on the part of most people, both young and old, to acquire a knowledge of foreign languages, An important place has been given to the Oriental language including Hindi. An old man, bald-headed and toothless, used to come to me for lessons in Hindi in which he took infinite interest while a young boy of seventeen often came to me with a purpose to speak Urdu.

You cannot escape noticing the genuine efforts being made towards the industrialising of the whole country. Of course, the process is apparently slower than it might have been for obvious reasons. One meets with a great deal of poverty and sees conditions which are not altogether avoidable for a certain time to come. But the people are aware of this fact and do not complain.

KIND AND CULTURED SOLDIERY.

In Leningrad the delegates were invited to lunch by the Red Army. Long tables were laid out in parallel rows. At the centre table, we sat among the officers. At the other tables, sat the red soldiers Some of the soldiers did the serving, while others struck up martial music every five minutes. The food that the red soldiers eat is both healthy and apetising. The beds they sleep on are clean and the barrack-quarters entirely habitable and hygienic. The walls of the barracks are decorated with illustrated newspaper sheets, and, of course, the photographs of the celebrated leaders of the Revolution, and one of them, as usual, Lenin's strong, clear Mongolian face being the most conspicuous face. The soldiers of the Red Army are strong men, kind and cultured. If you ask them what the difference is between themselves and other soldiers, they tell you "While others don't know what they are fighting for, we do. We fight for no king or country—but we fight for the emancipation of the whole world. We belong to the world and not merely to Russia....." They will also assure you that they are "not going to shed blood unless they are forced so to do. They are at heart essentially Pacifists but at the same time they know the need of the world and will fulfil it, if the time shouuld ever come." Whether or not all that they sal is true, we must yet admit that the Red Army is one which strikes you as being very different from any other army you have ever seen. The soldiers are serious and refined. You never see them indulging in light-hearted laughter which smacks of coarseness or brutality or callousness to human life. They are serious men with a clean comprehension of their duty. There is no difference between the officers and the soldiers, and the latter does not salute the former as an inferior does the superior. There is perfect brotherliness and equality between them.

IMPORTANCE OF THE THEATRE.

Next in the importance to the Red Army if not almost equal to it is the Theatre. The Soviet Government realises the important part the Theatre (which includes the Cinema) plays in the building up of a nation's character, and has spared no pains in speeding on the work of the already existing playhouses, as well as bringing innumerable theatres into being. The Right Wing Theatres were all nearly closed down including the famous Bolshoi Theatre (Grand Opera House) but due to the request of the people themselves they have been allowed to continue and by means of contemporary revolutionary influence, they are silently and slowly being transformed into the Theatres of the Left Wing. Perhaps, the most important theatre to-day is Meyerholdt's Theatre in which you have "red-hot inspiration" of the revolutionary type. Meyerholdt, supported by the Soviet Government has become the Ideal. His most impressive production was "Richi Kitai" or "Roar China!" which deals with the uprise of the Chinese coolies under the repression of their white masters. Stanislavsky, the pre-Revolution master of Theatre-Craft, still continues with soft, wonderful and peaceful plays like Blue Bird, while the Jewish Theatres are given the fullest scope to create dramatic works which will cater for the spiritual and artistic needs of the Jews. Every Worker's Club has its own Theatrical Repertoire. The Blan Blouses perform clever skits on the conditions existing to-day in Imperialistic Countries.

WORKERS' PLAYS.

These Workers' Plays are full of biting sarcasm which serves as an effective whip to wake up the bourgeoisie from their blind and ready to die of selfish lives of luxury. Tairov's Kamerny Theatre goes on with satire too, but it is more on the lines of the old French comedie des arts. Then, there is Lunacharsky's Centre Theatre which has in it the compromising elements of the Left and Right Wings. So, we see in Russia to-day a delightful variety of plays with various motives, but, all the same, you feel that the drama is being speeded on to some definite end. The drama in Russia is a splendid process, dynamic and convincing, but we are still to wait for the goal it has set in view. The goal is already clearly known to Government, while some of the artists themselves know it but vaguely.

THE CINEMA AS A CULTURAL INSTRUMENT.

The Cinema is part and parcel of the Theatre and cannot be separated from it. The film industry in Russia is making rapid strides. About fifty thousand people are engaged in that work. Wonderful films are being produced every quarter—films not only of great artistic value and interest but also fraught within a deep revolutionary purpose. Eisenstein's "Potemkin" and Pudowkin's "End of St. Petersburg" are, perhaps, the most famous films to-day—certainly the former is the most famous and the most discussed film in the world. The interesting point about the film producers in Russia (not to speak of painters, poets and sculptors) is that they are very young. Youth is moulding every sphere of progress in Russia. It is a truism that youth is destined to mould the future of every country in the world—youth which, shaking off the fetters of luxury and a sinful self-centredness, feels the heavy heart of the world beating to a solemn and sorrowful measure, youth which has learned to feel one with the millions, which has heard their cries, known their meaning, shared their agony, and joined in the great fight for world emancipation.

LEADEDRS' SIMPLICITY OF LIFE.

As to my impressions of the leaders whom I had the pleasure of seeing and hearing during the Congress, I may tell you that the most striking characteristic of all of them without exception was the survival of strong and zealous youth in them, in spite of the many years of suffering and struggle they had undergone. Another obvious characteristic was a complete wiping out of the self and unbroken identity of them with the masses. One afternoon, while I stood at the entrance of the Congress hall, I noticed a short, sturdy little man with a beard and a cap at a careless angle on his head, standing and talking in a jovial and unassuming manner to an Indian friend. I thought he was a workman; for indeed, his exterior had all the mannerisms of one, but still on closer examination, one felt that his eyes sparkled with the light of a keen intellect. To my great surprise, I was told afterwards that that little jovial man was no less a personage than the celebrated Buchanin, editor "Pravda" and author of several books full of new ideas of vital importance and one of the leading figures in Russia to-day. On Rykov's face is written the history of a great suffering, relieved often by an acute sense of humour and of hope. Stalin looked like an embodiment of determination. Unique among the leaders on the dais in the Congress—unique, silent powerful, symbol of undaunted energy and vision, sat the well-known and deeply-venerated Krupskaya, she, Lenin's wife who worked with him with the full knowledge of his ideal set before her. These are some of the impressions, which it gives me great delight to communicate to my generation, which, I fervently hope, will work heart and soul for the regeneration of our country and achievement of national emancipation.

While deploring the fact that many among the Indian guests invited to Russia for the last celebrations were not granted passports by the British, it is yet a matter for great joy that our distinguished leaders, Pandit Motilal and Jawaharlal Nehru were able to be present and to dispel the unnecessary doubts that Indians have been made to entertain by the propaganda of the "vested interests." Is not an irony that while individuals as well as deputations from England can go to Russia, responsible persons from India are prevented from going?

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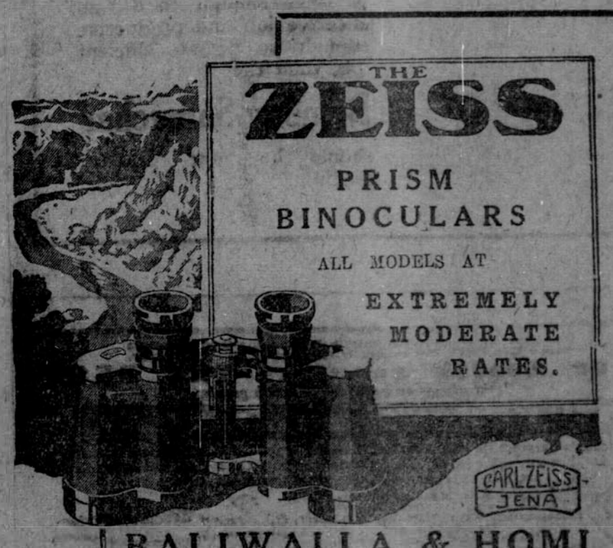

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